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Democratic deadlock—and draft—seen as possible

## Ford eyes Kennedy as '76 rival

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
President Ford clearly is not ruling out the possibility that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy will be his opponent in 1976.

Mr. Ford, who now seems bent on running next year no matter what happens to the economy, is known to feel that the Massachusetts Senator may very well be drafted by the Democratic Party — despite the Sherman-like Kennedy assertion that he will under no circumstances be a candidate in 1976.

Further, the President views Senator Kennedy as a most formidable opponent — despite Chappaquiddick.

The President sees a prospect of a deadlock at the Democratic National Convention, out of which would come a call which Senator Kennedy could not resist.

### Personal problems noted

Mr. Ford knows that Mr. Kennedy has personal problems — and he is sympathetic with the Kennedy decision not to run under these circumstances.

But Mr. Ford, as a political realist, does see a possibility, if not a likelihood, that Senator Kennedy will get an offer next year that he simply cannot say "no" to.

While the President would not want to single out his "toughest" potential opponent, those who consult with Mr. Ford daily on political matters say that a Kennedy-Jackson ticket would be the strongest opposition the Democrats could put up next year.

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Kennedy: still threat



Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

to Ford candidacy?

## Congress vs. Ford on pump priming

Jobless picture perils President's energy plan; the economy overshadows other issues

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Deepening apprehension over the U.S. economic outlook has hardened Democratic response to President Ford's tax-energy package. Some Republicans also are wavering.

Washington reappraises the whole situation, political and economic, after one of the most candid — and bleakest — administration budget projections in history. The projection got immediate validation, seemingly, in the January jump of unemployment to 8.3 percent — the worst since 1941.

Democrats and labor groups say the White House forecast of three years of unemployment hovering around 8 percent is simply "unacceptable." They demand more pump priming.

voted to do this by a big margin. One-third of the Republicans joined the majority.

Crusty AFL-CIO chief George Meany on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" Sunday cited unemployment and said, "I just don't think the American public will take it."

"I don't think the White House or the Congress realize the dimensions of the problem," he continued. "We're past the recession stage. We're going into depression."

The mood here lacks the virulent partisanship sometimes found in White House-Congress clashes. There is genuine liking for Mr. Ford on all sides.

But a recent Harris poll showed that only 11 percent of the public were satisfied that he could manage the economy. He got overall a 60 to 36 negative rating. Somewhat the same

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### Faster inflation ahead

Administration spokesmen, on the other hand, point to the huge two-year federal deficits already budgeted and warn against possible faster inflation ahead. More comforting, however, Treasury Secretary William E. Simon and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, say the last-minute budget forecasts are merely "projections" that are apt to be modified.

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns takes a more optimistic view of the situation. He not only says the recession may not last much longer but attacks the budget projections: "Why do people put out figures like that when they don't know what they are talking about?"

President Ford, it is understood, did not see the figures until just before they became public.

### Separation urged

Dr. Burns urges Congress to separate the energy program from the tax recovery program and delay the energy program 90 days. The House

## MANAGING OUR PLANET

Pattern for survival

More and more people are concerned that the world is getting too small for the growing millions of men and women who live in it. Will there be enough food to go around? Will enough fresh air be left to breathe? Monitor correspondent Takashi Oka has been on three continents to see what governments are doing about this problem. The first of his five reports appears on the first page of the second section.

## Israel sees Kissinger talks risky

By Francis Osher  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel  
Israelis believe that whatever turn Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's talks with Israeli leaders take this week, there will be risks involved for Israel.

If progress is not made toward another withdrawal on the Sinai front, that could spell the end of the dominant role the U.S. — a friend of Israel — has had since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war in the search for a Middle East peace. Negotiations would then also be limited to Geneva, where the Middle East peace conference would be called back into session. At Geneva, the Soviet Union and possibly

Tel Aviv ties withdrawal to peace pledge but says Soviet arms may embolden Cairo

France would have a role — and both are deemed here hostile to Israel.

If Dr. Kissinger does make progress in his talks in Israel and later in Egypt, that might be possible only at the price of significant Israeli withdrawals in Sinai. At stake are the important Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudeis oil field, all held by Israel since the war of 1967.

What worries Israelis is that Egyptian President Sadat has said he is not prepared to pay a price for Israel's withdrawal. Israel has insisted, however, that to secure Israeli withdrawal, Egypt must pay a political price such as a formal declaration of non-belligerence toward Israel. One of Israel's aims is to avoid war on the Egyptian front if hostilities should break out on the Syrian front.

### Criticism and support

Only last Friday, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reiterated that Israel would be ready to withdraw from both the Abu Rudeis oil field and from the passes against a written Egyptian commitment of non-belligerence.

Mr. Rabin's offer met with strongly worded criticism in some influential Israeli quarters. Some newspapers termed the proposal "a tactical mistake," others "an ill-timed disclosure of the government's negotiating position." There were, however, also supporting voices, praising the Prime Minister for his "sober realism."

Additional difficulties stem here from President Sadat's repeated demand to tie any new Egyptian-Israeli accord to Israeli arrangements with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The most outspoken Israeli doubter of President Sadat's peaceful intent is Defense Minister Shimon Peres. He said Saturday that the Egyptian President was "serious and sincere" when stating that he was not ready to make political concessions to Israel.

### 'For export only'

Mr. Peres said reports about disagreement between the Soviet Union and Egypt were "for export only — especially for American consumption." In the past few weeks, he said, new arms deals had been signed by the two countries.

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## Food price cuts doubted

By Lucia Mount  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
U.S. consumers hoping that the current flurry of antitrust activity in the food area will lead to lower supermarket prices may be in for a long wait.

Such is the sober assessment of some of the economists, lawyers, and consumer advocates keeping close watch over the food-oriented investigations launched by both the Justice Department's antitrust division and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

"Much as I wish otherwise, I just don't think anything is going to come of it all," says one economist. "For every complaint issued in the food industry, there's been one dismissed."

Also, there is wide agreement these days on the theory that all along the distribution line for food — even at the beginning stages — much of the job is concentrated in the hands of a few firms and that such concentration almost always breeds higher prices.

But President Ford has pledged "vigorous" enforcement of antitrust laws — recently made tougher by Congress — as an important weapon in the fight against inflation-recession. The result is a high level of federal antitrust activity.

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## Will protests curb offshore oil drilling?

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
Will 8 million to 10 million acres off the Atlantic, Pacific, and Alaskan coasts of the United States be opened to extensive oil development by private industry before the end of 1975?

The answer depends on:

• How much of President Ford's energy package Congress ultimately will approve. Offshore oil drilling is included as a vital source of domestic fuel.

• How sensitive the Department of Interior is to public and political antiddrilling pressures. Hearings held last week in Anchorage, Alaska, and here in Los Angeles disclosed strong opposition to a federal plan to open the outer continental shelf to oil production.

### Other protests expected

Similar protests are expected to be voiced this week in Trenton, N.J. (Feb. 11, 12, and 13), when an Interior Department panel convenes there.

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Mrs. Thatcher, Whitelaw good-naturedly joust for votes

## Round two for British Conservatives

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Margaret Thatcher and William Whitelaw kissed each other by the sea at Eastbourne Saturday. But their public display of affection — which was undoubtedly genuine — did not obscure the determination with which each is pursuing the leadership of the opposition Conservative Party.

The second ballot for the leadership takes place Tuesday. And if this is not

decisive, there will be a third ballot Thursday.

Since her surprise victory over former Prime Minister Edward Heath in the first ballot last Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher has assiduously worked at broadening her appeal to all sections of the Conservative Party. She came to Eastbourne, along with her principal rival, Mr. Whitelaw, to address the Young Conservatives at their annual convention, and received an ecstatic reception.

"I believe we should judge people on merit and not on backgrounds," she said in her set speech. "I believe the person who is prepared to work hardest should get the greatest rewards and keep them after tax."

### 'Back the workers'

"That we should back the workers and not the shirkers: that it is not only permissible but praiseworthy to want to benefit your own family by your own efforts. . . . You would not have political liberty for long if all power and property went to the state."

It was, in a way, a catalog of Conservative principles, and it illustrated at the same time why some Conservatives fear Mrs. Thatcher's victory would keep their party permanently out of power.

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Mrs. Thatcher: leading . . .



Bandphoto

. . . will Mr. Whitelaw win?

in the spirit of experimentation, a Monitor survey finds.

More coed prison experiments are in the offing. Just last year, Lexington, Ky., and Pleasant, Calif., were added to Fort Worth, Texas, and Morgantown, W.Va., as sites where federal prisons admit both male and female convicts. A third federal prison in Terminal Island, Calif., will be taking down the fences soon between the male and female inmate populations.

### Eager officials

Women's rights appear to be taking hold in American prisons — where charges of unequal treatment also are bringing a mingling of the sexes behind bars.

In New Mexico a federal district judge ordered state prison officials in December to allow women convicts equal recreational, vocational, and library facilities by March. Officials eagerly comply to cut the expense of running a separate prison for women.

And an Ohio commission prepares for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment by seeking ways eventually to integrate male and female inmate populations.

U.S. penologists list many reasons in addition to women's rights and the need to trim costs for a sudden boost in "co-corrections."

"Most important, some say, is the impact on an inmate's behavior when the opposite sex is around."

Recent studies of coed prisons in Fort Worth and Framingham, Mass., by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice show that coed prisons take on aspects of a "home," that little violence occurs compared to regular prisons, and that the chances of an ex-convict ending up behind bars again goes down when men and women serve time together.

Physical contact in the prisons is limited to hand-holding, but many prison romances have resulted in marriages.

Still, the Harvard study finds a "normalizing" of the quality of life in prisons that go coed. Tensions and dangers are reduced as the atmosphere becomes more open, friendly. Qualities that may have been hidden in inmates are brought out; women become more feminine and men more wholesome as the traditionally hostile social structures of prisons break down.

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## Rhodesian blacks fly to Tanzania for advice

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

After marking time for nearly two months, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has had a second round of talks with his country's black African leaders. The leaders were then allowed to fly to Dar es-Salaam, capital of Tanzania, to consult with three African presidents who have interested themselves in breaking the political deadlock between Rhodesia's black and white communities.

The question this time is: Does Mr. Smith really mean business? Is he ready after all to make enough concessions to satisfy black Rhodesians — and paradoxically the tough Prime Minister of white-run South Africa, John Vorster?

Mr. Smith's record hitherto is that of a leader committed to every possible tactic to put off the day when Rhodesia's white minority (out-numbered nearly 25 to 1 by blacks) surrenders its privileged status and opens the door to eventual majority rule in the country.

### Vorster views reversed

But since the collapse of the Portuguese empire in southern Africa — and the consequent removal of white-run Portuguese buffers between South Africa and black-run African states — Mr. Vorster ironically has reversed himself on his attitude toward Mr. Smith.

Instead of helping Mr. Smith to maintain the privileged position of whites in Rhodesia, he now is putting pressure on Mr. Smith to come to terms with Rhodesia's blacks. This is to avert war on race lines in Rhodesia which might eventually involve South Africa.

Mr. Vorster was a key figure in getting Mr. Smith to free from detention two of Rhodesia's most influential African leaders, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Joshua Nkomo, and open talks with them on the future. Parallel pressure was put on the black leaders by the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana. These are the Presidents with whom the Rev. Mr. Sithole, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa met in Dar es-Salaam Feb. 7 after Mr. Smith had resumed talks with them earlier in the week.

The agreement reached in the first round of talks in early December between Mr. Smith and the African nationalists had broken down by mid January. Each side charged the other with breaking its word. Mr. Smith alleged the Africans had not suspended guerrilla operations within Rhodesia — as they had promised. The Africans alleged that Mr. Smith had not released all African political prisoners — as he had promised. (They say at least 200 are still in jail.) Honoring of these two promises was to be the prelude to a constitutional conference out of which it was hoped would come wider access of black Rhodesians to a fair share of political power.

Presumably last week's talks were aimed at getting things back on the tracks. And presumably Mr. Vorster has been busy behind the scenes to get negotiations going again.

There may well be long arguments — even if there is an effective guerrilla cease-fire and all black political prisoners are released — over who should chair the constitutional convention and where it should be held.

And if agreement is reached on convening the conference, Mr. Smith and his white supporters are likely to resist anything promising black majority rule in their lifetime. Within the black nationalist movement — particularly among the Rev. Mr. Sithole's supporters — are those willing to settle for nothing less than black majority rule right away.

## Canadian financing at the brink

# Tar sands project rescued

By Don Sellar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa  
Three Canadian governments — the federal and two provincial ones — have united to rescue a high-risk, pioneer oil extraction venture in the Alberta tar sands.

The Syncrude Project, as it is known, plans to tap the long-inaccessible tar sands reserves which some say contain 300 billion or more barrels of oil — or the equivalent of the Middle East reserves. The project had teetered on the brink of collapse for two months after its price tag doubled to \$2 billion and one of the four Syncrude partners dropped out.

The three remaining partners threatened to stop construction work already under way on the 125,000-barrel-a-day plant if additional capital could not be found.

But at the last minute, federal Energy Minister Donald Macdonald announced the federal government in Ottawa would invest \$300 million, Alberta \$200 million, and Ontario \$100 million to keep the project alive.

### An acre a day

This leaves the three U.S.-controlled Syncrude partners with only

\$400 million to raise themselves, half of it already promised in loans from the oil province of Alberta.

One other tar sands plant is operating commercially, but it produces only 50,000 barrels a day. That venture ran up losses of \$85 million before finally turning a profit in 1974, its eighth year of operation.

The black Alberta tar sands must first be mined with huge draglines and then steamcleaned so that its "synthetic" oil can be refined away.

The proposed Syncrude extraction plant will use four 80-cubic-yard draglines, mining 300,000 tons of sand a day. Since the recoverable yield from tar sand ranges between 100,000 and 250,000 barrels, the Syncrude plant will gobble up nearly an acre of land a day.

### Dependent on price

The troubled Syncrude project was begun in the early 1960s, when oil companies thought they could extract 80,000 barrels of oil a day from a plant that would cost only \$190 million.

But the scale they envisaged was too small, and inflation sent prices skyward — a tenfold increase in less than 15 years.

So now, with the government aid, the multinational firms have had to

relinquish a minimum of 30 percent of the equity in Syncrude. And if Alberta exercises all its options, the public sector's stake in the venture will rise to 60 percent.

The project remains a marginal one, since it depends upon a continuation of high international prices to be viable.

The Syncrude consortium has managed to wring some important tax and pricing concessions out of the federal government.

For example, Ottawa has promised the consortium that Syncrude oil will be sold at international-level prices even if the domestic price remains artificially low.

Secondly, any future limits imposed on Canadian oil field production would not apply to the synthetic crude extraction plant.

And thirdly, the Syncrude oil will be exempted from new federal taxation measures which no longer permit other oil companies to deduct provincial royalty payments from their taxable incomes at the federal level.

Other tar sands plant promoters are expected to insist on similar concessions from federal authorities, even though the Syncrude arrangement is supposed to be a one-shot deal rather than a precedent.

## Forgotten foods—menu for hungry

Scientists trying to get people to eat better think abandoned native plants may be answer

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

When well-meaning experts attempted to get them to cook with red vegetable oil, the Tanganyikan women rebelled. They simply could not stand the color.

This is just one of the many problems facing the workers attempting to get people in the developing countries to eat better. A host of various nutritional foods, additives, and supplements have been tried with little success.

One of these nutritionists has a different idea. Dr. John R. Robson, who directs the Human Nutrition Program at the University of Michigan, thinks that in some cases the best way to a balanced diet may be to promote wholesome native foods rather than attempting to sell needy populations on something new.

Actually this is an old concept that fell from favor when the assault on hunger shifted from the hands of the home kitchen to the food laboratory in the 1950s.

### 'Food imperialism'

It has begun to get serious attention among food experts once again.

"As countries develop, many of the native plant foods simply disappear from the menu," says Dr. Robson.

Studies of ancient man indicate that our hunter-gatherer forebears feasted on as many as 125 different types of plants and animals. Through contact with civilization, aborigines in the Philippines already have cut down their food choices from more than 100 to about 50. In Africa this process has gone to an extreme. Many tribes now rely almost totally on a single food, often a starchy root.

### Healthiest diets

An unwitting form of "food imperialism" on the part of Western experts has contributed to this, thinks the Michigan nutritionist, who has participated in a number of international food projects. The promotion of modern, high-yield crops often causes people to neglect their traditional sources of food. Yet these could be valuable food supplements, and they have the inestimable value of already being acceptable he points out.

More fundamentally, recent studies

of "primitive" tribes sponsored by the International Biological Program indicate that their diets may be the healthiest for them. Scientists have isolated a number of "diseases of civilization" that could be caused by a radically changed diet. And they have found that a number of the world's

oldest people live in these remote areas.

Dr. Robson suggests that in areas where undernourished people resist new foods, modern know-how should be brought to bear to promote or adapt native foods that can add needed nutrition. Problems arise because the nature of many of these plants is not known, and many cannot readily be adapted to modern farming techniques.

## \*Food price cuts doubted

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• The FTC is in the midst of legal action against the nation's largest cereal manufacturers — Kellogg, General Mills, General Foods, and Quaker Oats — for monopolistic practices.

• Last Dec. 10, the FTC issued a complaint against Continental Baking Company, a subsidiary of ITT and the makers of Wonder Bread, for monopolistic practices.

• The Justice Department is involved in lengthy investigations of possible price fixing for beef, eggs, seafoods, sugar, soft drinks, dairy products, and other foods.

• Six sugar-refining companies were indicted by a San Francisco federal grand jury Dec. 19, 1974 for price fixing.

### Seattle example cited

All this could result in reduced food prices. A decade ago, for instance, an FTC suit against bakers in Seattle charging 24 cents a loaf for bread brought the price back to the 20 cent price prevalent elsewhere, saving consumers an estimated \$3.5 million a year.

Mark Green, director of Ralph Nader's Corporate Accountability Research Group, says he is "disappointed that neither federal antitrust agency has seen fit to systematically study industries moved against once the case is over."

Those who are skeptical about the current antitrust activity say the problem is one of money, manpower,

and the determination to withstand political pressure.

The combined budget of both government antitrust divisions for instance is less than \$30 million for fiscal 1975. Far from all of it will go for the food probe.

In justice, for instance, it is widely assumed that the bulk of the legal antitrust staff will be fully occupied with the recently filed case against American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the coming trial of the International Business Machines suit.

### 'Political will' doubted

"I do think all the activity could lead to a difference in food prices but I don't think the agencies have the political will to carry it all through — I really think it's just public relations," comments Susan DeMarco of the agricultural accountability project.

James T. Halverson, director of the FTC's Bureau of Competition, thinks that even though antitrust cases are time consuming, they can still help fight inflation.

"Increased antitrust enforcement always has a great impact for the consumer even though the action may be delayed," he says. "It's the policeman of the free market and it should be going on whether you have 4 percent or 12 percent inflation. I do think there's a higher focus on it during inflationary periods because people ask what tools you have besides price controls to keep prices down."

## \*Will protests curb drilling?

Continued from Page 1

• Whether U.S. relations with Middle East oil-producing nations worsen to the point that federal officials deem it vital to step up considerably domestic resources development — including that of offshore oil.

• How persuasive industry is in carrying its "drill now — or do without" message to Congress and the public.

• Whether ecologists and others can convince Americans to change their life-styles and use less oil for their homes, cars, offices, and recreational activities.

The President is committed to offshore drilling as is Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. And some believe that the current hearings on environmental impacts of such oil development are merely a formality (required by law) before the administration announces a wholesale auction of leases.

### Systematic plan sought

Further, even some of the most avid opponents of coastal drilling now admit that it will happen eventually. But what they want is a delay — at least for a year or two until a systematic national energy plan is developed, further safeguards against accidents and oil spills are assured, and methods devised to provide public access to production

costs, amounts of reserves, and other data now only known to industry.

U.S. Sen. John V. Tunney (D) of California attacks the Interior Department's leasing proposal "as dangerous, ill-conceived, and insensitive."

Mr. Tunney and his fellow California Senate colleague, Alan Cranston (D), ask President Ford to postpone all proposed lease sales in 1975 — pending further study.

### Other proposals listed

They also want enactment of laws which would set up a new system for exploring offshore oil reserves — affording broader public information regarding resources before leases are made; allow state and local governments a bigger role in decisions about drilling; develop new and better technology to prevent and contain oil spills and blowouts; and create a national emergency oil reserve.

Some of this legislation already is in the hopper.

Late last week anticratering advocates got a boost from the Environmental Protection Agency. EPA urged the Interior Department to postpone for at least two years the opening of untouched offshore areas for oil and gas leasing and to bar leasing off the Alaska coast indefinitely. Environmental hazards were cited as the reason for this stance.

## New TV series riles Chinese Americans

'Khan!' raises issue of ethnic stereotyping

By Frederic A. Morits  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco  
Television's latest descendant of the old "Charlie Chan" movie mysteries has run into a barrage of criticism from Chinese-American groups here.

Americans of Chinese descent are proving they can be as concerned over the possibility of ethnic stereotyping as any other minority group.

At issue is the CBS network detective series "Khan!" Premiered Friday (Feb. 7), the show features a part-Chinese actor and student of Taoism, Khig Dhieng, in the role of a bald Chinese-American ex-CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) man, who operates as an independent-minded private investigator from his plush upstairs apartment in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown.

The show presents a misleading image of Chinese-American life, charges a coalition of Chinatown groups, including the Chinese media committee of the Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA), the China Resources Development Center, the Asian-American Theater Workshop, Asian-Americans for Community Involvement, the East-West newspaper, and the Association of Chinese Teachers.

### Request made

"We're going to ask that a consultant and a writer from the San Francisco Chinatown community be used in filming of future episodes,"

## \*Round 2 for Britons

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Whitlaw, by contrast, was not given so effective a platform. His task was to participate in a seminar on party organization and on devolution. His only real applause came when he said that "much of our British way of life is being threatened by what we have to accept is the most left-wing-dominated Labour government there has probably ever been in the country."

### Whitlaw still favored

Mr. Whitlaw is the establishment candidate, and he is still favored to win the final vote. But with three other candidates in the field besides himself and Mrs. Thatcher, it is doubted whether he can obtain a clear lead in the second ballot, let alone an overall majority (which is needed to win).

Mrs. Thatcher won 130 votes in the first ballot, and on the second she needs only 139 for an outright victory. If Mr. Whitlaw wins on the third ballot only because of second preferences, his stature as a leader will be diminished.

There is a view that up to 30 of the Conservative members of Parliament who voted for Mrs. Thatcher last Tuesday did so to stop Mr. Heath rather than out of a positive preference for her. But equally persuasive is the opinion that she may persuade some of the 119 who voted for Mr. Heath, or the 11 who abstained, or the 16 who voted for the third candidate, Hugh Fraser, that by her forthrightness and courage she deserves to become the new party leader.

### Conciliation vs. determination

One of Mr. Whitlaw's problems, paradoxically, is that he is by temperament a conciliator, a reconciler, not a bitter-ender. Mrs. Thatcher has not feared to take unpopular steps, such as abolishing free milk for school lunches when she was Education Minister in the Heath Cabinet.

Mr. Whitlaw's temperament may appeal to the country as a whole. But will it convince faithful Conservative voters who are dismayed at the nationalization program and wealth taxes proposed by the Labour Party and who want a leader that will provide a sharp and distinctive contrast to these programs?

"Every dispute that starts has to end and every dispute must end in some form of basic agreement," Mr. Whitlaw told a television interviewer Sunday in his genial, rumpled way.

"Those who said grandly, 'We will stand firm at all costs and never give way' — history hasn't proved in the end that that's been a successful way. I'm not in the least ashamed to say that I believe in understanding and in reason, in communication and persuasion, and I have still sufficient faith in the good sense of the vast majority of the people of our country, of the vast majority of trade unionists, to believe that is the right way for us to go."



"Khan!" star Khig Dhieng  
New TV show in trouble

says Russell Lowe of Chinese Affirmative Action.

"We are not really trying to put Chinatown life. We're trying to tell a good detective story," replies show's producer Laurence Ha. "Charlie Chan started as a honest not in the CIA. Khan is a poor portrayal," he says, adding that he is willing to consider material in Chinatown writers — but that a thing smacking of "prior censorship" would be unacceptable.

The Chinese-American critics point to some previous success since the "Chinese for Affirmative Action" media-monitoring program against stereotyping was launched more than three years ago. The CAA media committee was tipped off, summer on the "Khan" series by logs of upcoming programs which receives from cooperating broadcasting stations.

### Recognition gained

Three years ago the committee gained recognition with a campaign against a Saturday-morning TV cartoon series called "The Chan Clan." Local stations have agreed to remove some commercials they found objectionable, including one a Chinese gas station attendant broken English to offer viewers a chinaware deal.

The coalition now calls "Khan" glorified updated version of "Charlie Chan" with a main character who often lapses into proverbs and old speech.

"Chinese immigrants just don't like that in fortune-cookie English one of them explains. The critics are concerned that later episodes the show will sensationally emphasize aspects of Chinatown such as gambling, youth gangs, a secret societies.

Mr. Lowe points to this station's disruption of an upcoming episode titled "Mask of Deceit." "Asian private detective Khan calls on intimate knowledge of the Orient community to tell a mysterious swordsmen wearing the mark of secret Chinese society, who has murdered a wealthy San Francisco manufacturer and appears to threaten a dead man's partner."

### 'Mystery' questioned

Says Mr. Lowe, "If the villain is Asian, why all this Oriental mystique? Why not have him pull a gun on anyone else?"

Producer Heath points out the program employs about 35 Asian-American actors including five to six continuing roles. He says one of the Prof. Chiao Li-chi, serves as a consultant on Chinese culture, history, art.

But Professor Chiao is unknown as a consultant because he does live in Chinatown, maintains a coalition critic. She also says portrayal of Khan's motherless, which includes as detective's mates a chemist daughter and Berkeley student son, is hardly realistic picture of relations in Chinese family.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Conditions unstable after Peru rioting

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Peru's military leaders apparently have weathered the most serious threat yet to their 6 1/2 year-old government.

But there is a feeling in Lima, the Peruvian capital, that the government of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado has been weakened by last week's violent rioting which left more than 100 fatalities and resulted in the arrest of 1,500 persons.

The Velasco government faces a number of new threats — not the least being some internal dissension within the military which is bound to surface in the wake of the rioting and the heavy-handed methods used by General Velasco to put it down.

The rioting was sparked by a strike of policemen in Lima calling for higher wages. The government termed the strike illegal and ordered Army units to storm police stations where the strikers were holed up. This in turn led to street demonstrations

## \*Focus: town's ransom

Continued from Page 1

Senator Mathias has introduced a bill to obtain such payment for Frederick, a city with 8,000 people during the Civil War now grown to 21,000. It's not a new proposal. The Senator has introduced it in every new Congress since he became a member of the House of Representatives in 1961.

Outside Maryland, most Americans who know anything about Frederick's Civil War connections probably think of an entirely different episode: the "Barbara Fritchie" incident. That occurred two years earlier, when a Confederate invading force commanded by General "Stonewall" Jackson marched into town.

What actually happened then is clouded by time and the poetic license of off-sentimental poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, whose "Barbara Fritchie" has been memorized by generations of American schoolchildren. According to legend, Jackson found one Union flag still flying in Frederick, in front of the home of 90-year-old Barbara Fritchie. He ordered his men to shoot it down.

Did it happen?

But the heroine waved it defiantly, insists Whittier, and shouted: "Shoot if you must, this old gray head."

Impressed by her spunk General Jackson gave in, the poet tells us: "Who touches a hair on yon gray head"

Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

Historians are not at all sure she ever waved that flag, or that she said what Whittier "heard." Nevertheless, that's what many Americans think of as Frederick's Civil War incident.

Senator Mathias's proposal for reimbursement will never capture the public imagination as poet Whittier's version of the Fritchie defiance. But in terms of cold, hard cash, it has its important side, too.

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the left-of-center Republican People's Party, said Turkey will have to reorganize its defense and security in light of the new situation.

arification' sought

Who runs U.S. foreign policy, the Americans or Greeks?" he asked, adding that as long as this question is clarified, Turkey's relations with the United States "cannot be based on ground."

Some newspaper editorials have called for drastic changes in Turkey's relations with the U.S. and the West. The influential Cumhuriyet said Turkey must now reconsider its over-foreign policy and strategy and isolate itself from NATO "since threat to Turkey comes not from NATO's supposed enemy but from within NATO."

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# Saudi military 'contract' U.S. sharpens Mideast arms

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The reported U.S. training of Saudi National Guard forces to protect oil wells — and U.S. anti-tank missiles being supplied to Oman — are seen here as part of a long-range U.S. desire to protect conservative Mideast Persian Gulf states against mounting pressures from radical Arab groups.

The U.S. moves also offset in part a continuing Soviet military presence in such radical Mideast states as Iraq and Syria.

The U.S. is now actively involved in supplying equipment (and in some cases actively training forces) in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Oman, Jordan, Lebanon — as well as Israel.

Beyond the issue of arms for Israel, all of the Mideast states are considered conservative regimes, many of them with longtime friendly links to the U.S. Yet, within each country lately there have been intense pressures from Palestinian or other radical Arab groups.

Despite public acknowledgments, for example, there are believed to have been a number of guerrilla attacks or probes against vital Saudi installations.

A number of questions are being asked here, however, about the two new U.S. arms programs:

- Does the training of Saudi defense forces by the private Vinnell Corporation clearly indicate that the U.S. has ruled out any future armed action against the Saudis or other Mideast oil producers?
- Both President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger have said that force could not be ruled out if the West were facing "strangulation" from a long-term cutoff of oil supplies. The Pentagon has contingency plans for such a U.S. take-over.
- Meanwhile, on NBC's "Meet the Press" Sunday, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington said the U.S. should not talk publicly about military intervention in the Mideast. The best approach, to ward off any Arab cutoff of energy supplies, he indicated would be through diplomatic channels.
- Is the Vinnell move only one stage in an even larger U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia? In addition to recently supplying the Saudis with such essentially defensive equipment as U.S. built F-4E jet fighters, armored personnel carriers, and some helicopters, Washington maintains a small military mission assigned to Saudi military forces.
- Should a private corporation undertake the training of the Saudi defense forces? According to the Vinnell Corporation, which won a \$77 million Pentagon contract, it is believed to be the first time that actual training of a friendly nation's defense forces have been handled by a private company, rather than by the Pentagon itself.

Did the Ford administration do it this way to prevent outcries from pro-Israeli congressmen, or to avoid a clash with the increasingly anti-military Advisers on the scene?

According to the wire report, Saudi forces to be trained involve the 26,000 troops of the Saudi National Guard, an internal security force under the command of Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, half brother of King Faisal. The Pentagon, meanwhile, has a small advisory contingent associated with the slightly larger regular Saudi Arabian Army.

In Oman (where the U.S. is reported to have sent a shipment of anti-tank missiles, as well as several military men to instruct the Omani military in their use), the Oman Government is seeking to quell a radical uprising in the southwest Dhofar Province.

The U.S. already has a small (three vessels) Navy installation at Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, and a jointly shared communications installation with the British at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

## New paint for Eiffel Tower

By Reuter

Paris

The Eiffel Tower is to get a new coat of paint this spring — 62 tons of it. Thirty painters will spend three years on the project, beginning at the top of the 1,060-foot (320 meter) Paris landmark.

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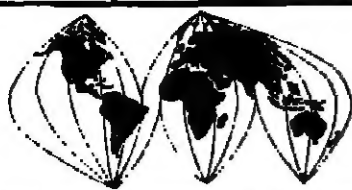
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Foreign nationals leaving Phnom Penh

**Phnom Penh, Cambodia**  
Families of American diplomats have been told to leave Phnom Penh as soon as possible, a U.S. official said Sunday. The Cambodian capital is running low on food and fuel, and insurgent forces have mined the Mekong River shipping channel from South Vietnam.

The source said only about six wives of U.S. officials were in Phnom Penh and that they would leave on regular flights during the week.

Last week, the French and Japanese embassies told their nationals in Phnom Penh to evacuate families and all nonessential personnel. More than 150 French citizens are scheduled to fly out this week.

## Mrs. Ford presses for rights amendment

**Washington**  
America's First Lady is helping spearhead a drive for final ratification this year of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mrs. Betty Ford is reportedly putting through long-distance calls to wavering legislators in two key states — Illinois and Missouri — that are due to vote soon.



Mrs. Betty Ford

The amendment has to be ratified by 38 states to become a part of the Constitution, and so far 34 states have taken the step. These, however, include Tennessee and Nebraska which later took the unprecedented action of rescinding ratification, causing some legal confusion.

North Dakota only last week became the latest state to ratify the amendment barring sex discrimination, after Mrs. Ford had been on the telephone with state legislators there.

In addition, she pulled together the President's staff for a slide show on the ERA last Friday, and brought in to answer questions two political consultants hired by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, John Deardourff and Doug Bailey.

## Ford would end aid to Vietnam within 3 years

**Chicago**  
President Ford says he is willing to terminate all military and economic aid to South Vietnam within three years, if Congress agrees to a formula for appropriations in the meantime, the Chicago Tribune said in its Sunday edition.

In an interview with Tribune editor Clayton Kirkpatrick and three Tribune reporters, Mr. Ford said he would ask for significantly large congressional appropriations for Vietnam the next three fiscal years.

"As far as I am concerned, if we could agree on a figure and agree on a time span . . . that would be the end," he said.

## Iran reports attack by Iraqi forces

**Teheran**  
Iraqi forces attacked Iranian frontier posts with tanks, heavy artillery, machine guns, and mortars Saturday and Sunday, but were repelled by Iranian frontier guards, the Iranian owned Pars news agency said Sunday.

After Iraq massed troops on the border areas of Mehran and Kanjan-Cham and Iraqi artillery and mortars shelled Iranian border posts, Iranian frontier guards returned the fire, the agency said.

The Iraqi press and radio have recently intensified anti-Iran propaganda, although the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq, Abbas Ali Khalatbari and Saadoun Hammadi, are expected to meet again to discuss the settlement of the Shatt-el-Arab River dispute between the two countries. The ministers met in Istanbul last month for talks on a Shatt-el-Arab settlement.

## End of transition cuts Nixon staff

**Washington**  
With the expiration Sunday of his official six-month, federally subsidized transition to private life former

President Nixon was scheduled to lose federal benefits including: his military aides, 11 cars, and the San Clemente complex.

The staff of about 30 aides and federal employees who went to San Clemente after Mr. Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation six months ago had dwindled to 12 by Saturday, and only four are on the San Clemente payroll starting Sunday. Two secretaries and a former speech writer are staying on without pay.

## PEOPLE

## Budget expert emerges from House shadows

At a time when millions of Americans are watching their family budgets with new closeness, their federal government also has a new budget watcher.

He's Rep. Brock Adams (D) of Washington, long regarded as one of Congress's brightest members, but one who has toiled for 10 years in the congressional shadows.

The slightly built economist and lawyer from Seattle is the new chairman of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee, created last year to try to restore Congress's grip on the purse strings of the government's galloping budget.

Mr. Adams's election to the chairmanship soothes the pain of a disappointing near-miss six months ago when he was edged by Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, who later stepped down to chair the House Ways and Means Committee.

But for Mr. Adams, a 49-year-old father of four, the victory is tinged with one regret: less time for tennis and basketball with his two sons.

American taxpayers are getting a budget overseer with a liberal's commitment to urban areas and mass

Rabbi Baruch Korff, a Nixon supporter and fundraiser, said in a telephone interview from San Clemente that it has been an emotional weekend there with people including two Marine aides close to tears.

## Women's expedition nears Mount Everest

**Katmandu**  
Ten members of the Japanese women's expedition to Mount Everest

left here Sunday on their way to climb the world's highest mountain.

The expedition leader, Mrs. Eiko Hisano, a 41-year-old housewife, said she had high hopes they would become the first women to reach the 29,028 foot (8,848 meter) summit of Mount Everest. Climbing is to begin about March 20, with the summit bid planned for May 10 to 15.

This is the first all-women's expedition to attempt Everest.

## Kuwait juggles top Cabinet posts

**Kuwait**  
Kuwait announced Sunday the formation of a new Cabinet headed by Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed as premier.

The Ministry of Oil and Finance was separated into two portfolios and a Housing Ministry was introduced for the first time. The new formation reflected added attention to development, financial, and public welfare activities.

Abdel Rahman Atiki, one of the leading Arab oil experts, who held the Ministry of Oil and Finance in the old Cabinet, was given the Finance Ministry in the new Cabinet. Abdel Mottaleb Kazemi, former general manager of the Kuwait International Investment Company became Minister of Oil.

## Hartling to form Danish government

**Copenhagen**  
Queen Margrethe of Denmark asked Acting Prime Minister Poul Hartling Sunday to form a new government and thus end Denmark's political crisis.

Mr. Hartling's appointment came after political leaders representing 89 of the 179 seats in the Folketing (parliament) told the Queen they would support a minority administration under his leadership.

Three parties — the Conservatives, the Christian People's Party, and the Center Democrats — told the Queen they were willing to join Mr. Hartling's Liberals in a minority coalition, which would have a total of 65 seats.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Cosmonauts return

Soviet cosmonauts Alexei Gubarev and Georgy Grechko returned to earth Sunday after 30 days in space, the Soviet news agency Tass announced. They are the second Soviet crew to successfully board an orbit space station and return safely to earth.

### PLO invitation urged

Egypt has asked Washington and Moscow as cosponsors of the projected Arab-Israeli conference in Geneva to invite the Palestinian Liberation Organization to participate in the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported Sunday.

### Saigon losses

Government troops on a precautionary sweep before the Tet lunar new year celebration suffered heavy casualties in a battle with North Vietnamese units near the province capital of Tay Ninh, military officials Saigon said Sunday. They reported South Vietnamese soldiers killed or missing.

### Pakistan assassinator

Terrorists assassinated Hayat Mohammed Khan Sherpao, senior minister and government strong man in Pakistan's North West Frontier province, in a bomb attack Saturday that also wounded 18 students, Pakistani officials in Islamabad reported.

### Raw material topic

Delegates from almost every developing nation ended a conference on raw materials in Dakar, Senegal, Saturday with a demand that the proposed meeting between oil producers and consumers be expanded to cover all raw materials.

### Grain reserves mulled

Major grain producing and trading nations will meet in London this week to consider establishing a worldwide system of grain reserves. State Department officials in Washington said Saturday. Participants will include Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, India, Japan, Thailand, the Soviet Union, and members of the European Community.

## \*Kissinger talks 'risky'

Continued from Page 1

Dans Adams Schmidt cables from Washington: Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's statement on Israeli withdrawals in return for an Egyptian declaration of non-belligerence puts the problem in a nutshell.

Mr. Rabin, apparently with deliberate calculation, left open the question of what kind of non-belligerence. He did not say Israel would insist on a public declaration, which President Sadat would find hard to make, nor did he spell out other possible ingredients — demilitarization in Sinai, ending travel restrictions between the two countries, ending boycott and resumption of economic relations, movement of Israeli cargoes through Suez when it reopens, and many other possible items which might be put into effect on a de facto basis, without declaration.

### Strengthened position

If Dr. Kissinger could get anything like that, the whole Middle Eastern political picture would be changed.

John Cooley cables from Beirut: Cairo news media insisted on the eve of Dr. Kissinger's departure for the Middle East that Egyptian President Sadat could give no political concessions in return for Israeli withdrawal, and that Mr. Sadat also wants Israeli withdrawals in Syria and occupied west Jordan.

Mr. Sadat's negotiating position may have been strengthened by the fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit to Cairo last week resulted in resumption of Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt, most of which have been suspended since the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war.

Some diplomats here believe that Mr. Gromyko advised both Cairo and Damascus to do serious business with Dr. Kissinger. Syria, Egypt, some Israelis, and the United States (though more reluctantly) have all agreed with Moscow that the Geneva conference will have to be reconvened, whether or not Dr. Kissinger's new efforts succeed.

## \*Congress vs. Ford on economic pump priming

Continued from Page 1

mood affects Congress where the economy suddenly overshadows all other issues.

Arguments are too technical for most of the public to understand but unemployment rates are comprehensible: 5.2 percent for married men (twice a year ago); blue-collar workers, 11 percent; construction workers, 15 percent; Vietnam veterans in their 20s, 20 percent; youths under 20, 21 percent, and black teenagers, 41 percent.

The latest national January figure of 8.2 percent surprised the administration, and shocked and stunned Congress. All sides turn to economic notables for interpretation.

These differ among themselves but the "conservatives" around the White House appear to take a graver view of federal deficits, and manifest a greater hostility to governmental intervention, than do "academic" economists.

Among the latter the widespread charge is that the Ford stimulative tax cuts are too little and won't meet the crisis.

In general it is agreed that the

business slump and unemployment are reducing normal output drastically, currently at a rate of around \$25 billion a year in lost production in what is technically called the "full employment surplus."

With underproduction like that

there isn't so much danger of inflation if the government runs up a big deficit, some argue.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, an influential Democrat with experience in banking and economics, called the Ford recovery package a

"disaster," declared the "American people are way ahead of their leaders," and added that they "want what Washington is waiting for: getting to the main point of recovery which is 'job — jobs'."

## \*Prisons go coed—out of economic necessity

Continued from Page 1

"They have to learn to appreciate each other without sexual overtones," said a Fort Worth prison official.

"You're somebody here," said a Framingham inmate with head high.

While most prisons keep close watch on inmates to avoid riots, guards in coed prisons keep tight watch to avoid pregnancies. There are some criticisms, however, about the "country club" atmospheres of the new prisons.

But populations are picked with

care, and operations assume a timeliness not found in most prisons. The experiments are designed to enrich rather than suppress the inmates' experiences while under confinement. Prisoners often do not wear uniforms but rather the latest styles.

Juvenile prisons in many states have been coed for years. When the Ventura, Calif., School for Girls was converted into a coed facility three years ago, officials saw the beginnings of large-scale mixing of the two groups. Minor problems cropped up,

Such as girls learning from boys how to escape, but other prisons followed suit.

### Groups shifted

Today states such as New Jersey and Illinois are shifting groups of inmates from overcrowded male prisons into cottages near women's prisons in order to cut down on the high expense of small prisons for women. In Florida, male and female inmates share educational and counseling classes.

## \*Ford eyes Kennedy as 1976 presidential rival

Continued from Page 1

A "Kennedy-Jackson" ticket almost happened in 1960, when John F. Kennedy came close to selecting Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington as his running mate.

The President is also known to have a particularly high regard for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota feeling that the several-time presidential candidate may well be the best qualified to be president among the potential candidates.

Mr. Ford is said to believe that Mr. Humphrey just might make another race of it (and that he would be a most difficult man to beat) since this might well be a time when the Democratic Party would turn to a mature and

known quantity like Mr. Humphrey to carry the party standard.

Who would be most difficult for the President to defeat — after Messrs. Kennedy and Humphrey? Top Ford aides list Senator Jackson next, then Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine and George Wallace.

At the same time that the President shows his respect for the strength of possible opponents, he is making it clear that he thinks a Ford-Rockefeller ticket next year will be "very tough."

### Confidence growing

Mr. Ford is convinced that his administration is "moving" now, that he now has the momentum to "make

a difference" in solving the economic problems.

At the same time the President is pictured as believing he is "at the mercy of forces" as far as his election in 1976 is concerned. He does not know for certain whether these forces can be controlled.

He has let his intimates know that he thinks that if the economy is lifting by the fall of next year, he will be able to win — but that if it is the other way, he is likely not to be elected.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said on CBS's "Face the Nation" Sunday of Mr. Ford's prospects for being elected: "If the economy is as bad as it is now, I would say his chances are slim."

## Dear hearts and cautious people

Melvin Maddocks

A study of Valentine's Day cards indicates to your scholarly (or even not-so-scholarly) researcher a steady rise in parody. Still present are the old-fashioned messages which may be described as hearts and flowers: "To my beloved wife," "For the man I married," "To my Prince Charming." One hears electric organ chords in the inner ear.

Then there are the newly conventional messages — the already dated, almost absent-minded signals of the counter-culture, now as meaningless as long hair. Typically, these cards may consist, say, of photographs of treetops with the sun shining through. The sound track here is John Denver and guitar. One example reads: "Valentine, you are peace, love, truth, and beauty." Change the first word, and the card can be recycled for Easter, Christmas, birthday, etc. These are the free-hearts-and-wild-flowers cards.

But buyer, beware. Even these old and new standards may have jokes inside — little tears ticking like time bombs on the second fold.

Your basic 1975 Valentine is either sentiment-on-the-oblique — i.e., a love song put in the mouth of Snoopy. Or an out-and-out giggle:

"Will you be my Valentine? Let me know as soon as you can! I've sent quite a few of these cards."

What is the future of this holiday that seems to be a little more of an embarrassment every year as its Cupid's snickers and sugared yawns remind us of the decline of what used to be known as "romantic love"? In terms of job security the writer of Valentine verses must rank just a little behind the village blacksmith.

The word "love" may be employed more and more liberally. It decorates bumper stickers and flourishes on buttons. It signs letters to near-strangers. It stars in manifestos endorsing everything from conservation to split

infinitives. But when it goes particular in the old sense — one-on-one — there is a lot of er-ing and ah-ing, and a whole business of carefully chosen word substitutes.

One becomes "involved." One has a "meaningful relationship." But one gets a severe case of the stutters when the moment comes to say "I love you."

In the name of "honesty," in the name of "new morality," couples abstain from the old ultimate verb for which there is finally no synonym. Yet how priggish, how stuffy, how dishonest all the latest code words can seem. "Caring," "commitment," "mutual respect" indeed! The language of love-evaders sounds like two giant bread companies merging.

The fact is, this age which fearlessly faces up to sex is scared to death of love.

Is there no drama that will satisfy the heart — nothing between porn and melted-chocolate dreams, between "Deep Throat" and "Love Story"?

Once "literature" was practically identical with "love story." "My lords, if you would hear a high tale of love . . . began 'The Romance of Tristram and Isolt' — and just about every other narrative. The first novel (Samuel Richardson's "Pamela") was about love. In more than one era poetry has virtually meant love poetry.

Has any writer been a genius and not been a genius on that subject? Shakespeare, Dante, Tolstoy, just for a start.

Edmund Spenser was only a little in front of the consensus when he wrote: "Love is life's end; an end but never ending; All joy, all sweets, all happiness

awarding." Adding: "Thou wilt not love to live, unless thou live to love."

We can pronounce all this other four-letter words. Why do we choke up on love? The usual explanation goes like this: Romantic love is biology's pink cloud. It is prone to disappearing, acts and quick transfers. We dare not promise that we can love one person forever — and finally we dare not promise we can love one person at all.

This, in the phrase of Denis de Rougemont, is known as the "fidelity-passion dilemma." And it is not as new as most people think. De Rougemont spelled it all out, probably better than anybody, since, over 35 years ago in "Love in the Western World," De Rougemont understood all too well that the beau ideal of love could turn into a form of slavery — a Roman and-Juliet game in which couples perished of boredom instead of poison. But he knew, too, that freedom from all the impossible demands could produce a devastating emptiness.

Can we love at all — God or the world as well as fellow man — if we don't swear to more than we can deliver, if we aren't romantic? This is the question de Rougemont seems to end with as he doubles back on his own skepticism. The last paragraph of his book reads: "A fidelity maintained in the name of what does not change as we change will gradually disclose some of its mystery: beyond tragedy another happiness waits."

Is there a lover's wisdom beyond the wisdom of disillusionment? — all that clear-headedness with which "the couples" prediscuss their "experiences." This doubt about our too-certain anti-romanticism haunts Valentine's Day, 1975.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist at large.

السلامة في الحب





The view of earth that greeted Apollo 11 astronauts from the moon

NASA photo

# A crowded world: can mankind survive in freedom?

## MANAGING OUR PLANET

Pattern for survival

More and more people are concerned that the world is getting too small for the growing millions of men and women who live in it. Will there be enough food to go around? Will enough fresh air be left to breathe? Monitor correspondent Takashi Oka has been on three continents to see what governments are doing about this problem.

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Is there hope for man?"

To some, the question may seem startling. Asked by Robert Heilbroner in his essay, "An inquiry into the human prospect," it indicates a current in human thought that has gathered momentum in the wake of a whole series of disillusioning shocks — the oil crisis, the soaring cost of food and of practically everything else, the population explosion, spreading pollution, the specter of famine, and most disturbing of all, the possibility of nuclear war.

The ringing "yes" that one would have expected from an American, a West European, or a Japanese a few short years ago is muffled by doubt and uncertainty today. Ordinary men and women are wary of facile promises and easy answers. They long for a Churchill or a Harry Truman who will talk to them straight from the shoulder even if the message is a call to "blood, toil, sweat, and tears."

### Personal view of progress

I have a Swedish friend, a strapping six-foot bearded journalist, who has experienced in his own lifetime the economic growth cycle that used to be considered the glory of Western man.

He can remember when his father, a labor unionist in a grim northern Swedish town, installed the family's first indoor bathroom. He can remember, interspersed among memories of torchlight parades and the stirring singing of the "Sons of Tollars," the first washing machine in his home, the first refrigerator, the first television set, the first car. He is a working-class man, and proud of it. But he is the first to admit the benefits his country's economic growth has brought.

This is a cycle familiar to Americans and Englishmen, Germans and Japanese, although some may have gone through it earlier than others. And then, suddenly, when the choice seemed to be between buying a second car, or a second holiday, or a second home, all the easy assumptions of the past seem to have been shattered.

### Disquiet spreads

The oil crisis was the immediate occasion for today's disquiet in the Western world. But the fundamental problems of Western industrial society had been building up for many years before Middle East potentates tightened their oil cocks and quadrupled the price of their liquid gold.

If economic growth is a process of producing and consuming more and more material things, it must at some point slow down and come to a halt, because everything about the earth's thin crust on which man lives and the thin atmosphere in which he is cocooned is limited.

The pollution crisis alerted men to the fact that they cannot forever be transforming and consuming finite resources without eventually stifling in the effluents they themselves have produced. The food and population crises have demonstrated the direct relationship between the meat and bread which Westerners consume and famine in far-off lands. The oil crisis has dramatized the collective vulnerability of consumer countries dependent on a handful of producer countries for fuel.

The result is what Mr. Heilbroner calls a "civilizational malaise," an undefined uneasiness among the hitherto rich nations of the earth that they face some kind of turning point.

Is civilized man, like the Romans in the days of their decline, facing a new dark age?

Or is he, rather, on the verge of discovering a new world that will change the entire framework within which he has hitherto operated, as Columbus's discoveries did for the Europeans of the 15th century?

My Swedish friend confesses quite frankly that he does not know. Neither do most of his Western contemporaries.

My friend wonders whether his children will keep up, perhaps intensify, the race to acquire more and more even in Sweden's social welfare state, or whether they will find greater happiness in birch forests and a wooded lakeside cabin — assuming they can seek out an unpolluted lake. Meanwhile he throws himself into projects such as getting his well-fed countrymen to send more food to starving Bangladesh.

### The optimists

There are optimists who look on today's crisis as a temporary halt, a pause to gather new energies in human society's constant struggle to expand its capacities and its horizons, to reach beyond the stars to the farthest curve of the universe. They believe man may soon be farming the oceans and extracting minerals from Mars.

There are others — and at this moment they seem to be in a majority in the intellectual community — who resignedly proclaim, like the novelist C. P. Snow, that "We've seen the best of the game."

Arnold Toynbee goes so far as to predict that the people of the so-called developed countries "are going to find themselves in a permanent state of siege, in which the material conditions of life will be at least as austere as they were during the two world wars."

Much depends, of course, on the individual's own concept of himself, of his relationship to his fellowman, and ultimately, on his perception of reality. Such a perception can help an individual to maintain his moral and spiritual equilibrium when faced with the world's woes. It does not absolve him of the need to look these woes squarely in the face and join in tackling them.

Foremost among these woes is the population-food crisis. In the Western world and the Soviet Union, population growth has slowed. Instead of 1.1 billion people today, the world's developed nations may have 1.4 to 1.7 billion a century hence. But in the underdeveloped nations of Latin America, Africa, and southern Asia, population now doubles every quarter century. By 2075, these lands could have a total population of 40 billion, unless family planning, famine, or war reduces these numbers.

### Food running short

Meanwhile, food is running short; fish catches are declining; and Western man, including Soviet man, must decide whether to allow his increasing appetite for meat to eat into the vegetable food supply of the underdeveloped nations.

The world is divided into those who consume 2,000 pounds of grain a year and those who must get by on 400 pounds or less, as agricultural expert Lester Brown points out. Not just population growth, but rising affluence, has emerged as a "major claimant on the world's food-producing resources." The 400-pound-a-year eaters consume their grain directly, as rice or flour, whereas the 2,000-pound-a-year consumers feed most of their grain to animals which they in turn devour.

"The average Indian's diet just about meets his physiological requirements of 2,100 kilocalories per day; whereas the food going into the average American's household exceeds his energy requirements by 20 percent," population expert Roger Revelle of Harvard University observes. "A large part of his excess is fat discarded in cooking and on the plate."

### Environmental disruption

Western man — and this includes the West's 20th-century extension, Japan — must also come to grips with environmental disruption caused by helter-skelter economic growth. Simple answers no longer suffice.

In the early years of the pollution uproar, factories equipped themselves with taller chimneys and traps to catch dust particles before they entered the atmosphere. Now they find they have to worry about gases which, because they are free of dust, no longer fall in the immediate vicinity of the factory but are carried into the upper atmosphere, eventually to cause harm over a far wider area.

Increasingly, the answers searched for become regional rather than municipal, global rather than national. "The basic unit of human cooperation and hence survival is moving from the national to the global level," says Edwin O. Reischauer.

Nor do science and technology appear as the all-sufficient problem-solvers they once proclaimed themselves to be.

New technologies bring new problems, as illustrated by the enormous problem of dealing with radioactive nuclear wastes. A ball of plutonium the size of a grapefruit contains enough poison to kill nearly all the people living today, point out Mikajlo Mesarovic and Edward Festal in their report to

the Club of Rome entitled "Mankind at the Turning Point." And Plutonium 239, which would be used in the new breeder reactors, has a radioactive life of 24,000 years.

Most chilling is the prospect, raised by Mr. Heilbroner, that many underdeveloped nations will not supinely accept starvation and famine as their lot; that human discontent in these countries will lead to iron regimes, which in turn may blackmail the West into sharing food and resources more equitably with them. Their weapon? Quite possibly, it could be nuclear.

India has demonstrated the relative ease with which even poor countries can join the nuclear club. It used to be asked whether Washington would be willing to risk the nuclear destruction of New York in order to save Paris, or Hamburg, or Oslo.

But the new hypothetical question could become: Would Washington — or Moscow or London — counter a threat of nuclear blackmail from say Bangladesh or Kampala? The proliferation of nuclear technology is one of the nightmares of the post-Hiroshima world.

### Moral survival

The Western countries themselves, Arnold Toynbee suggests, may have to impose authoritarian controls on their citizenry in order to manage economies that either have ceased to grow, or that are growing at minimal rates. "In all developed countries," he writes, "a new way of life — a severely regimented way — will have to be imposed by a ruthless authoritarian government."

What could be at stake is the moral survival of the individual in a free society, as opposed to his physical survival in a controlled society.

The office worker or the housewife in the United States or Canada, France or Japan reads about these problems and may nod his head sagaciously. But he is more likely to shake it in vexation.

Inflation and recession close to home he can understand. He can even see that the quadrupled price of oil has something to do with this. He can resolve to eat less, although he cannot be certain that this will help the starving in Bangladesh or south of the Sahara.

What is his responsibility, ultimately, for the world community? How effective can one man's actions be, in a world that seems so complex? Is there linkage between joblessness and the high cost of living in the West and mass hunger around the southern rim of Asia?

### Collision course

Can rich first-class passengers survive, to use Mr. Heilbroner's metaphor, on a train rushing toward doomsday with more and more third-class passengers clambering aboard and hanging onto the doors and windows? Can all the passengers survive together, and at what price?

Throughout recorded human history there have been times of pessimism about the future. Sometimes they have preceded the collapse of a civilization. Sometimes the flowering of a new renaissance. The difference, this time, is that the civilization is global — all of us — not just Incas, or Hittites on the brink, or English about to burst into the Elizabethan age.

Succeeding articles will examine some of the options for us.

First of five parts. Tomorrow: the food-population crisis.







# education

## Memory of black poet unites a school



By Katie H. Armitage  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence, Kan. While "Bad Morning" was one of the most popular poems of the program, this particular morning was a good one for the children of Woodlawn Elementary School, Lawrence, Kan. Each class began the assembly by reciting poems memorized earlier in the week in their rooms.

Now they listened to the dignified gentleman who had been a friend of the poet Langston Hughes. John Taylor spoke softly and slowly of his longtime friend, of how they had gone to school together in this very city, about Hughes's quick smile and ready wit.

The assembly had opened with the school orchestra playing "When the Saints Go Marching In" and proceeded with the rhythms of "April Rain Song," "Happiness," "My People," and other poems by Langston Hughes, presented in class groups by younger children and individually by girls and boys of the upper grades. Adults also participated. A black teacher from another school enacted "Mother to Son" with one of her students.

Everyone, kindergartners to sixth graders, joined in with

of coming into direct and immediate contact with their heritage through adults of their community.

**Hughes moves on**

Mr. Taylor still lives near the school which he served for many years as custodian. Langston Hughes, early moved on to other cities and later success as a major black writer. As his work began to be published, he remembered his school friend and sent copies of his books as each appeared. The bookshelves of John Taylor's home have more of the books of Hughes than do the shelves of the city library.

Mr. Taylor graciously answered questions from the older children after his brief talk.

"How old was Langston when he died?"

"Sixty-five."

In the intimate atmosphere that had been created by the earlier part of the program the first name for the famous poet seemed entirely appropriate.

"Did Langston have any children?"

"No, he never married."

Even the "How old are you?" was respectful, and when the guest turned

that query into a guessing game, many children called out numbers, "65," "70," "85," and on until "75," the correct year, was heard. The exchange was brief, but the questions were sometimes simple and concrete, sometimes concerned with life's profound experiences.

School assemblies are often limited, to necessary but mundane exhortations regarding safety and citizenship. Only rarely does all the school come together to share classroom work, to allow children to overcome shyness to speak before a large group and to meet neighbors in genuine encounter. The planner of this assembly was Mrs. Ruth M. Andrews, the school librarian. Every school should have a Mrs. Andrews, that is, a staff member knowledgeable about the community and its past who can elicit cooperation from a wide variety of children and adults.

The details of this assembly may not be duplicable in other schools, though Langston Hughes lived in other Kansas cities as well as in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York, but other cities, other regions have their own sons and daughters of renown and adults who are willing to

share their experiences and their humanity with today's children.

### Note of warning

Urie Bronfenbrenner, the social psychologist who has thought most deeply and written most convincingly about how it is that children grow up to be cooperative, caring adults, has warned that families in our mobile and fragmented society are less and less able to provide their children with the necessary experiences. Mr. Bronfenbrenner has cautioned that unless radical innovations are introduced into schools all children will be culturally deprived, not of cognitive stimulation, but of their humanity.

He has called for a broadened conception of the teacher's role to include a conscious responsibility to bring appropriate adult models outside the school staff into the education of today's children. The school assembly, if carefully and imaginatively planned, can be one means to this end, and it costs the taxpayers not one extra penny.

The author is a teacher's aide at the Woodlawn School.

## Guidelines for rating multicultural goals of your school system

Evaluation Guidelines for Multicultural / Multiracial Education, published and distributed by the National Study of School Evaluation, Arlington, VA 22201 (\$5 per single copy).

On a scale of 1-4 answer the following:

To what extent is the staff of your local school committed to multicultural/multiracial education?

How effectively does the principal perform his duties in relation to multicultural/multiracial education?

To what extent does concern for multicultural/multiracial education permeate the entire school program?

How effectively are the guidance services meeting the needs of non-white students?

As a result of requests for assistance, the National Study of School Evaluation, (NSSE), Arlington, Va., developed evaluation guidelines for use by both independent and public schools. The NSSE recommends that differing schools adapt the evaluation questions to meet their specific needs.

Most importantly, the NSSE suggests that school boards and school staffs set forth in clear and precise language their own goals and basic assumptions for multicultural/multiracial education. And that the questions to be asked bear directly on these goals.

To help a school develop a statement of philosophy, the guidelines suggest among others, that the following questions be addressed:

What are the school's aims for fostering multicultural/multiracial education as a primary commitment of a pluralistic society?

To what extent should the school seek to reduce, if not remove, the competitive element from relations between different subcultural and racial groups?

Should the school attempt to ensure an equal distribution of power and

prestige among the various subcultural and racial groups?

The guidelines cover fundamental commitments, the school and community setting, the central office, the school program, and even extra-curricular activities. They appear both non-threatening and objective. And would give a concerned-parent group a good instrument to test the racial atmosphere at any given school.

Because of the nature of the evaluation procedure, it is one which might be given frequently over a period of several years, especially in communities just beginning to attempt to achieve pluralism, over and above physical proximity of various racial groups.

Also the guidelines separate community acceptance of multicultural/multiracial activities from acceptance by school authorities. If one is ahead of the other, this should be known so that those working for harmony will know where to concentrate the healing work.

There must be healing of racial strife in United States public schools. And one means toward healing is an understanding of where the problems are and how far a school or community must go to improve educational conditions.

Cynthia Parsons

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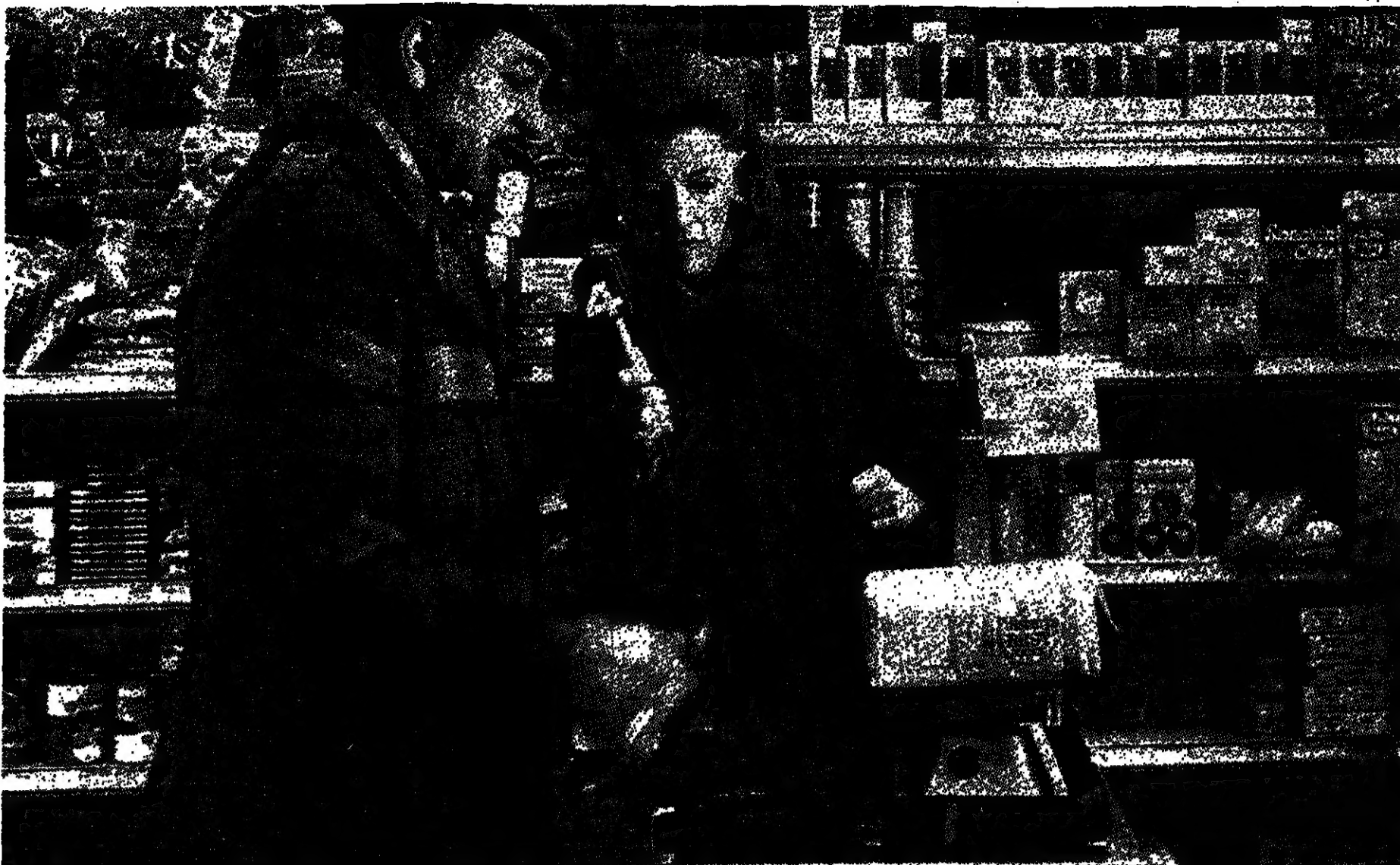
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## style



With New York City inspector, Mrs. Furness checks for short-weighting in supermarket

By Jo Ann Levine

## Betty Furness: consumers' friend

By Jo Ann Levine  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Betty Furness makes viewers believe she is on their side.

As a television consumer-news reporter on the 5 to 7 p.m. news on WNBC, Miss Furness receives 900 letters a week.

No one reports consumer news quite like she does. She is often clearly one-sided. Her delivery is zingy, sometimes funny, and she obviously enjoys tattling on those who have done consumers wrong.

One evening she told of a mail-order house she had discovered which didn't deliver. "It's called the U.S. Treasury," she said. After going into the intricacies of someone who tried to get coins from the Treasury only to be told not to expect delivery for from "1 to 12 months," Miss Furness concluded, "If that's the way the whole Treasury is run, it's no wonder the federal budget doesn't balance."

## 'Safety' reasons questioned

She found a woman in a wheelchair who had been put off a National Airlines plane because of "safety" reasons. (The woman was interviewed on the 5:20 p.m. film segment of her Action 4 report.)

Filming a program in a supermarket on the short-weighting of goods packaged by manufacturers, Miss Furness was approached by a shopper wagging a box of cereal in her face. ("I am a street case worker," Miss Furness said later.)

The night before, Miss Furness had reported on the cereal study completed by Consumer Reports:

"And here's Betty Furness, all ready to throw us for a Fruit Loop, ad-libbed anchorman Tom Snyder. 'Maypo,' Cheerios, and 'Special K' came out best, she said. When she had finished, Mr. Snyder, who couldn't stop punning, said, 'Thank you Betty, we still get our Kix out of you.'"

So far, she is only being sued for \$1 million in one lawsuit — brought by a school for nurses aides which claimed to be affiliated with a hospital. "They haven't got a chance," said Miss Furness.

## 'Just goes ahead'

Adding that she knows she gets away with more advocacy reporting than anybody else on the evening news, she says it has never been spelled out so she just goes ahead. The script for 6:20 p.m. which she writes herself has been changed only three or four times and then only for grammar.

"No one has ever asked me to change a fact or an attitude, and it is perfectly clear that I am not objective in a lot of the reporting that I do," she said in a recent interview.

"I don't even know the degree to which advertisers or people that I've mentioned have put pressure on NBC, because NBC doesn't tell me. That is one marvelous thing about being in the news area. They keep at arms length. . . . It is gutsy of them. I think it is only as it should be, because I don't know how we are going to straighten out the marketplace if when something isn't good, you don't know which one it is."

Miss Furness, who was Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs under President Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the New York State Consumers Protection Board, was commissioner of the Department of Consumer Affairs of the City of New York from April 1973 to December, 1973.

## People need to know

"For all you do about passing and enforcing laws and trying to persuade industry to do the right thing, no matter what practices are changed or what laws are passed, if people don't know about them, they are at a disadvantage," she said.

"The problem of getting information to the people is a tough one, and I have known since the day I started in this business how to get information

to the people: You do it on television. It is the only place to do it."

Miss Furness, who in the early days of TV was best known for commercials in which she said: "You can be sure if it's Westinghouse," continued: "If I can, over a period of time, get information to make people behave differently in the marketplace and make them stand up for their own rights, then I will feel I have done an awful lot of good."

She tries to tell consumers what people can't do to them. "You know, simple things such as: Don't sign a contract with blank spaces in it. Don't feel like a fool if you ask a question. If you don't understand something, it is because they don't want you to understand it — not because you are dumb."

## Many nondelivery complaints

She has not been surprised about the types of complaints which flood in on her one secretary, her three-person complaint department, and her two producers.

"Nondelivery of mail-order goods is probably America's No. 1 complaint as far as volume is concerned," she said. "It isn't as far as dollars are concerned. It isn't Sears, Roebuck, it isn't the big companies, it is the ads in the backs of magazines."

"The furniture business is probably the least satisfactory business. You just can't get delivery."

Landlord problems and housing complaints also pour into her office which only takes complaints by letter. "You name it, we get it," she said. "And of course, we get a lot about food."

"I have spent my life as a consumer advocate trying to stay out of the food area because I don't want consumer protection to be associated with 'home ec.' I don't think that is where it belongs and I never wanted that image. But this year, what are you going to do? The price of food and the quality of food are major irritants. . . . And that's where people are living every day."

"The biggest annoyance of the year was the remarking of prices on existing foods in supermarkets. We finally came to the sad conclusion that if they didn't remark them, they were going to get the same amount of money from you some other way. There was no way to win that particular battle."

## Surprised by men's actions

"People send us food labels," she continued. "The last four I have reported on were sent by men. That is really astonishing, because I have always believed men shouldn't be allowed in food stores (they buy impulsively, don't read labels, buy things they are never going to eat, spend too much money, and don't check prices). That doesn't seem to be so any more."

Often Miss Furness and her staff contact companies about complaints from viewers. "We get results that people can't get, there is no question about it," she said. "My hope is that in areas we report that companies are not doing the right thing, that it will be worth their while to straighten out."

"I've done four shows on BankAmericard Banker's Trust. I started one of them by saying, 'BankAmericard's done it again. And I just keep at them.'"

"I called them a week ago and said, 'I have a couple of cases I want to ask you about,' and the man knew the cases I was talking about. They are paying attention. But the only way I'll lay off is if I have no complaints about them."

Miss Furness, who is married to Leslie Midgley, a producer at CBS, would like to get some of her consumer complaints on national news.

"If I am going to be a big frog in a little pond, I wouldn't want to be in any other pond. I was born in New York. I love the city. They are my people and I feel good about that. But as far as the large picture of getting information to the public, obviously the national news would reach more."

## Equal opportunities for French women called a delusion

By Betty Davies  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

A recently published survey of French women's working conditions, commissioned by "Elle," the most influential women's weekly in France, shows that equality of opportunity and treatment for nonprofessional women has a hollow ring, as it has elsewhere in the world.

The survey was conducted by writer Jean Mauduit and a team of 650 women volunteer investigators. It was completed in 1973. Some 4,000 women were polled and 300 women interviewed in depth. A field survey of working conditions in 21 economic regions also was carried out.

The survey revealed that women workers in general are paid less than men for equal jobs and that equal opportunity is a delusion. Women, the survey shows, are handicapped in employers' eyes because they have to interrupt their work for pregnancies and to raise their babies until they are of nursery-school age. As a result they are rarely considered for responsible well-paid jobs.

## Several reasons to work

Women go out to work for several reasons. They work because they are alone or are the breadwinner for dependents, or because they want to increase the family's standard of living.

Others work because they want to have the satisfaction of a career or because their husband's profession or trade demands their collaboration, like farmers' or shopkeepers' wives, for instance. In all cases except the latter, they want the work and accept what is offered. In some cases the wife has to leave well-paid and satisfying work to follow her husband whose career and job opportunities come first.

The survey accents the fact that the hours for a working woman are longer than those for a working man (except in the rare cases where the husband takes a real share of the domestic chores). According to the survey a woman wage earner works 15.01 hours a day, a farmer's wife 12.44 hours a day, and a shopkeeper's or restaurant owner's wife (responsible for the cash desk, the administration, and accountancy) 16.03 hours a day.

## Greatest strain cited

The greatest strain is felt by the factory, office, or shop worker who has to travel long distances, face transport frustrations and bad weather and the worry of finding someone to look after her children. Half of the women workers said they were exhausted at the end of the day.

Farmers' wives (and daughters) do not complain of hard physical work, but of the fact that though they share all tasks with their menfolk, including driving tractors, in addition to looking after the animals, preparing produce for market and meals for the family and hired hands, they have no personal income and no status.

Yet 90 percent of the women who remain at home envy those who work, chiefly because they feel out of the outside world.

In spite of all this, however, there is no strongly vocal women's movement in France. There are no acrimonious recriminations against men — chauvinists they often are called, but never chauvinist pigs. This possibly is because there is no rigid male opposition.

"Frenchmen take the evolution of

women probably better than anywhere else in the world," said Francoise Giroud, State Secretary for the Condition of Women. "They becoming conscious of the injustices women suffer and are reacting positively."

## Slow but sure progress

Professional women are climbing the ladder to the top jobs slowly surely, backed by France's new President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It was he who named Francoise Giroud (former co-founder and editor of L'Express, France's No. 1 magazine) as State Secretary for the Condition of Women. He also appointed Mme. Simone Weill, a magistrate, as Minister of Health and former prison doctor Mme. He Dorhac as Secretary of State for Penal Reform.

To Simone Weill, fell the task of getting the highly controversial abortion law through Parliament. She this with brio and tact and earned herself the title of No. 1 man in Cabinet. She now is spoken of as potential prime minister material. Mme Dorhac is facing a task previous ministers have shunned, and a time when riots are the order of the day in French prisons.

Another plum job has gone to Jacqueline Baudrier, now supreme head of the French National Radio Network. Women, too, have been accepted into the famous military technical schools, Polytechnique and Centrale, which are seeding ground for France's top administrators, bankers, and politicians. The first woman to be accepted came out of her class.

There are almost as many women doctors, druggists, dentists, and midwives in France as there are men, and as many, if not more, women lawyers. France has had, since World War II, a record number of women owners and managers of big firms, some of them engineering and works.

Nevertheless there still are peaks to be conquered and traditional attitudes (particularly those of women themselves) to be altered.

## Giroud poll results

Francoise Giroud commissioned her own survey among women who shows:

- One out of two women of working age in France today work, and that percent of them want to go on working no matter what their financial position.
- Even if a \$200 a month home bonus were offered, 42 percent of those in need of extra money would refuse it.
- Over one third of the women workers think that women should stay at home with the child until it is eligible for nursery school (3 years and another 36 percent until it goes to primary school at the age of 6).

- They had two children (the number percent of the women said they wanted) within a period of two years this would mean an interruption working life of from 5 1/2 to 8 years.
- Publishing the results of her poll L'Express Francoise Giroud pointed out that unemployment is going to be a serious setback for women. "It will inevitably," she says, be treated "job stealers" and told to get back to the home where they belong, not all once, of course, because that would leave 8 million jobs vacant in sectors that men scorn, but bit by bit in the they covet.

## coming features

LORNE GREENE  
IN A NEW ROLE

Lorne Greene, long familiar to TV fans as "Bonanza's" steely-eyed, firm-jawed Ben Cartwright, is enjoying new popularity as host/narrator of "The Last of the Wild." His interview with the Monitor's television critic Arthur Unger covers many topics, including his work on the new documentary, recent roles, and his off-camera life.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13

"WORLD'S MOST  
AUTOMATED SUBWAY"

That's the new Washington, D.C., subway system, due to begin operation in September, more than 98 miles of track and super-modern aluminum cars. The new system, estimated to cost \$4.5 billion, is described by Peter Stuart, with photos by Norman Mathaney.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Sew old clothes into something new

By the Associated Press

Resourceful young girls are expanding their wardrobes without denting meager clothes allowances. They are turning old nightgowns into evening dresses, evening dresses into bathing suits, and jeans into skirts. It's a time when nothing is thrown out by youthful seamstresses if there is a scrap of fabric left that can be turned into something new.

Any old dress, suit, or gown may be livened with new trimmings or remodeling, and new gadgets are making it easier. There is a new fastener that helps stamp rhinestones to a garment. It can help spell out one's name on a T-shirt or put a shimmering design on a blouse.

## Needle, thread needed

A new book, "Gladrag" (New York: Simon &amp; Schuster), may prove helpful to teen-agers who want to learn how to redesign old garments. It tells how to redesign, remake, and refit old clothes. For example, old pants and a sleeveless top may be turned into a short jumpsuit with cuffed pants and sleeves. It's all done with scissors, thread, and needle.

The idea of the book, insist authors Della Brock and Lorraine Bodger, is not only to add a bit of rickrack or lace to change a costume, but to disguise it completely. Restyling a garment, dyeing the fabric, and adding buttons or fringe or braid are stylish ways to do it.

## Recycle sweaters

Turning a long sweater into a short one involves cutting off the bottom of the sweater, shortening the sleeves, and altering the neckline. Add buttons and a wide-tie closing, and challenge your best friend to tell you whether she has seen the garment before.

Other ideas suggested in the book for recycling a sweater into a stylish mode include these:

A pullover sweater with crew or turtle neckline may get a new look by making it shorter, snugger, and using satin ribbon, metallic braid, embroidery thread, star studs, spangles, sequins and glass, shiny or iridescent seed beads.

## Try bright colors

As for blouses, the authors suggest dyeing faded blouses a bright new

color and stained blouses a darker color (when the stain color is lighter than the blouse color). Using embroidery designs to revitalize an old blouse can be a real budget stretcher. Embroidered borders may be used, too, around sleeves, neckline, and the bottom of a blouse.

Turning old pants into fancy pants may have some appeal for home sewers. There are instructions for inserting fabric after opening leg seams, for adding pocket and cuff trims, decorations and so on.

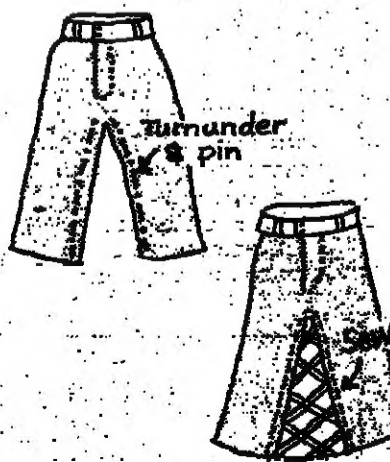
## Jeans transformed

One attractive change that can be made with jeans is turning them into short or long skirts with the addition of a V-shaped piece of fabric. Blue and white or red and white ticking provides a nice transition.

An estimated one-half yard is needed to convert jeans to a medium-size skirt, more if one is turning jeans into a long skirt.

## Don't forget seam

The crotch seam is opened, front and back, for a few inches. Fabric is turned under until it is smooth. If



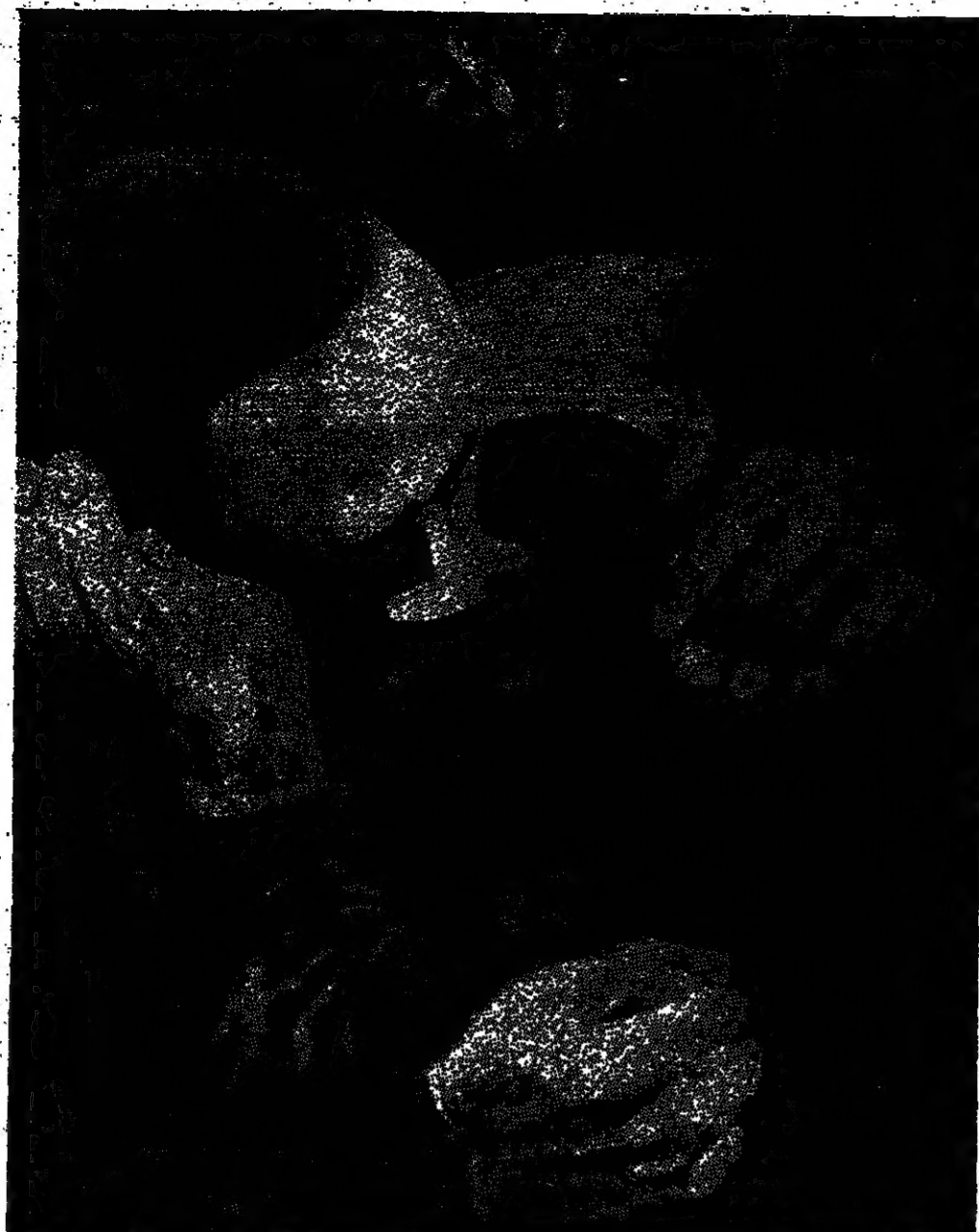
## How jeans become a skirt

should be pinned down and tried on to see if it lies flat, which may be the most tedious part of the insert.

After ironing flat, cut off the excess fabric, leaving a one-half-inch seam allowance. The seam at the top of the opening should be reinforced with hand stitches. After that you estimate the amount of fabric needed, allowing an inch for a seam, pinning it to the opening to see if it lies flat and smooth before you cut it.

Handwritten note: "Just in time"





Courtesy of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Foundation, Inc. Washington, D.C.

"Brothers" 1946: Tempera by Ben Shahn

## Someone on my mind

There is a man who keeps roaming through my mind. I know little about him, only an incident in his life really, and we have never met. Still, I think of him often.

Since I haven't met this man, this friend, I cannot fairly describe him as cautious or unimaginative or overly dutiful. But from what I know I suspect he is all these things. Perhaps he is virtuous, too — or inclined to think he is.

Most people would find him a bit of a bore, lacking in color and zip. Probably he has little to say for himself. Certainly he has missed adventures, either of the mind or of foreign travel, which might give him some air of mystery — and he isn't likely to discuss the family scandal.

In short, he is straight, a square. And yet I've often wondered if there aren't other things inside him trying to get out.

The square has never gotten much of a break in the mythology of our culture. For me that makes this friend a kind of underdog. My sympathies flow automatically toward him. But, more important than that, I think we are, most of us, like him.

Most of us are cautious in the face of risks — and disinclined to shirk what seem our duties. Most of us would like to possess more zip and imagination than we do. And if we had something to believe in profoundly, most of us would like to be virtuous.

As for the scandal. My friend's younger brother rebelled against the family and its way of life. One day he announced his intention to live elsewhere. What's more, he insisted he be given what would eventually come to him. If the gall of this vexed my friend — and I'm certain it did — he must have been even more chagrined when his father agreed to the demand.

All too soon reports came back that the brother was living wildly, throwing money around and keeping bad company. My friend was irked, I'm sure, by the commiseration of neighbors — and irritated that they talked and tittered behind the family's back. I suppose he put a brave face on things and did the best he could. I don't imagine he thought much about what would happen if and when his brother came back.

When the money ran out, he did come back. Naturally the father was overjoyed. He organized a welcome home party and got word around the neighborhood.

At this point in the story I participate. I see myself running through a fading twilight to get to the party. Crossing a field behind the house, I find my friend, standing alone in his work clothes.

"Why are you here?" I ask. "Aren't you coming to the party?"

"No," he mutters determinedly. "I'm not."

"Why not? Everyone'll want you there."

After a moment he grumbles an explanation. "He never gave a party for me," he says. Then I sense his seething resentment. I put an arm around his shoulder because that's what feels right. I start to blurt: "Oh, come on now," but that seems wrong, as if he were a child. After a long moment I say: "Sometimes that's important, isn't it?"

He nods. "I've been here all this time, working like —" He is too choked up to go on.

"Well," I say, "he should have let you see that he appreciated you. Sometimes it needs to be said and shown." I hold him closer around the shoulders. "But don't insist that he do it right now. He's all excited —"

"Actually he came out here," my friend says.

"What happened?"

"He tried to make it right with me."

"Did you let him?" He tells me what his father said, and I reply: "You see? What more could he say than that?"

There are tears in my friend's eyes. He nods his head, agreeing with my question. But he doesn't say anything and he doesn't move.

I put my hands on both his shoulders now. I try to look him in the eyes. "Your brother has come back to you all," I say. "Your father has come out here. Now you've got to complete the circle. You've got to go in to them."

But my friend lowers his eyes and will not look at me.

I want to shake him. I want to say bluntly: Look, for once in your life forget the caution. Stop being so rigidly dutiful and cold. Show some compassion. Stop for once being afraid of what people will say and do what the best of you wants to do.

But I don't say that. I merely give him a smile and shout: "I'll see you there."

I run on. After a moment I turn back. My friend is still there. I look at him — strangely, it's as if into a mirror — and I wonder: Will he come?

My participation always ends at this point. The question is never answered.

Perhaps that is why my friend's story so fascinates me. That and the fact that, though I have never been a prodigal out visiting flashpots, still there is a journey he and I have to make. And that journey is compassion.

Frederic Hunter

### Untitled

Don't smile.  
A smile hides what the face has to say.  
I want a thinking face  
and honest lips  
uncompromising difficult words  
that come slowly,  
and the mind's message  
that sometimes flickers  
on the surface of the eye.

Vicki Leon

### In the affirmative

Each day invents its own design  
its color and its line.  
I need not worry over its  
direction or its weight.  
Thus late  
perhaps I finally agree  
to benefit by every new  
revealing, and so come  
to some maturity of view.

Pearl Strachan Hurd

### Care unaware

"H'w ARE you?" we say  
and we couldn't care less —  
yet we say it.  
What for?  
Is our real self insisting  
we really care more?

Richard Henry Lee

## Neither here nor there. . . .

There is no there, per se. There is only the far side of here. I have no first hand knowledge of there except as the composite of here. There can only be imagined as being there. It is never experienced there. If anyone were to try to transport there here to prove it to me. It would obviously become here, not there. Yet human sense insists on a there though it has never been seen nor touched by human sense.

If I watch a picture of what I call there on television, it must be here present with me or I wouldn't be

seeing it, would I? To make there there and not here, I must switch off the picture . . . but then there is obviously not here any more because it's not there any more! The feat is to know how to make there (anywhere) appear to be here at will. Defeat is not to be able to do this. I believe that Jesus came to illustrate the faithful fact that there is only here, here and hereafter . . . and that is good. Motion is neither here nor there to omnipresence.

I know this; not because I was there and experienced it, but because I am here.

Olga Cossi

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Companionship

Companionship is generally regarded as something we all want and need, and it is good to know that God provides us with whatever we need. Oftentimes, however, a higher concept of companionship and friendship is required before they are manifested in our lives.

Christ Jesus started us in the right direction when he said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness."

When at one time I lacked friends and yearned for companionship, I realized I had to get a more spiritual concept of what companionship really is. I prayed as I have learned to do in Christian Science. As a consequence it came to me that cherished companionships of the past, whatever their outward form, had really consisted of qualities that were mutually appreciated — honesty, kindness, joy, respect for one another. Even when certain people are not present, their lovely and lovable qualities are, for the source of these qualities is God, ever-present Truth and Love. This is what we actually companion with — the qualities of Life and Love — and everyone, in his

or her real spiritual selfhood, expresses the good and lasting qualities of God. And each expresses these qualities in a very individual way.

With this better concept of companionship — as impersonal and universal — I found many happy things occurring. I persisted in not mentally planning how it should come, and companionship did come, and in delightful and wholly unexpected ways.

A very personal or physical sense of companionship tends to be limited and often unreliable, but man, the spiritual expression of God, includes within his being the completeness that is his in God. Humanly expressed, it shows itself in improved relationships with others. Understanding their relationship with God, people are not strangers to each other, nor need they become estranged from each other.

Loneliness, then, is the belief that we have been separated from good. But man's unity with God, the source of all good, is forever intact.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Divine Love al-

ways has met and always will meet every human need." And she also gives this reassurance: "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part."

Even a human sense of parting need not be unhappy, for, like evening before morning, it is but the first step in meeting again. And could you ever part from the true selfhood of anyone? Only by not seeing it. An idea of divine Mind can't be separated from another when all are in His presence forever.

A temporary lack of companionship, no matter what the circumstances involved, can offer the opportunity to gain a higher, more spiritual concept of it, and so enable us to become more receptive, more perceptive of the good that now surrounds us, and which we do not yet see. Divine Love fills every seeming void, enabling us to bless and be blessed.

<sup>1</sup>Matthew 6:33; <sup>2</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494; <sup>3</sup>The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 131.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of the article in Swedish. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Swedish translation.]

[This is a Swedish translation of today's religious article]

Översättning av den religiösa artikeln som finns på engelska på denna sida  
(En artikel över Kristens Vetenskap förekommer i svensk översättning en gång varannan månad.)

## Gemenskap

Vänner anses i allmänhet vara något vi alla vill ha och behöver, och det är gott att veta att Gud förser oss med allt vi behöver. Ofta är det emellertid nödvändigt för oss att komma fram till en klarare uppfattning om gemenskap och vänskap innan dessa begrepp manifesteras i vårt liv.

Till vägledning gav oss Kristus Jesus sina ord: "Sökens först efter [Guds] rike och hans rättfärdighet."

När jag vid ett tillfälle saknade vänner och innerligt längtade efter kontakt, insåg jag att jag måste få ett mer andligt begrepp om vad gemenskap verkligen är. Jag bad så som jag har lärt mig i Kristens Vetenskap.<sup>1</sup> Som en följd av detta kom den tanken till mig att de vänskapsförbindelser jag dittills satt värde på, vilka former de än hade haft, i själva verket hade bestått av egenskaper som båda parter hade uppskattat — ärlighet, vänlighet, glädje, ömsesidig respekt. Även då vissa människor inte är närvarande så är deras älskliga och värdefulla egenskaper det, för källan till dessa egenskaper är Gud, den all-närvarande Sanningen och Kärleken. Egentligen är det dessa egenskaper som är vårt umgänge — Livets och Kärlekens egenskaper — och alla uttrycker vi i vårt verkliga andliga jag Guds goda och varaktiga egenskaper. Och var och en uttrycker dessa egenskaper på ett mycket individuellt sätt.

När denna djupare innebörd av begreppet gemenskap stod klar för mig — gemenskap som något personligt och universellt<sup>2</sup> — märkte jag att mycket började hända som gjorde mig glad. Jag fortsatte ihärdigt med att inte tänka ut hur det skulle ta sig uttryck och jag fick verkligen uppleva gemenskap på ett härligt och helt oväntat sätt. En känsla av ett mycket personligt eller materiellt kamraterskap blir

gärna begränsad och ofta otillförlitlig, men människans Guds andliga uttryck, inbegriper i sitt väsen den fullständighet som är hennes i Gud. Mänskligt sett visar det sig i förbättrade relationer till andra. När människor förstår sitt förhållande till Gud är de inte främlingar för varandra, inte heller behöver de glida ifrån varandra.

Ensamhet är alltså en tro på att vi har blivit skilda från det goda. Men människans enhet med Gud, källan till allt gott, är alltid orubbad.

Mary Baker Eddy, som upptäckte och grundade Kristens Vetenskap, skriver: "Den gudomliga Kärleken har alltid mött och skall alltid möta varje mänskligt behov."<sup>3</sup> Och hon gör också detta lugnande uttalande: "Där Gud är kan vi mötas och där Gud är kan vi aldrig skiljas."

Även när man i mänsklig mening skiljs åt behöver detta inte vara något sorgligt, ty såsom dag följer på natt är det inget annat än första steget till att mötas igen. Och skulle vi någonsin kunna skiljas från någon människas sanna jag? Bara genom att inte se det. En det gudomliga Förnuftets idé kan inte skiljas från en annan idé eftersom alla alltid är i Hans närvaro.

En tillfällig avsknad av vänner kan, oavsett omständigheterna, bli ett tillfälle för oss att vinna ett högre, mer andligt begrepp om gemenskap och därigenom göra det möjligt för oss att bli mer mottagliga, mer lyhörda för det goda som nu omger oss och som vi ännu inte

ser. Den gudomliga Kärleken fyller allt skenbart tomrum och ger oss förmåga att välsigna och att ta emot välsignelse.

<sup>1</sup>Matthew 6:33; <sup>2</sup>Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften, s. 494; <sup>3</sup>The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, s. 131.

<sup>4</sup>Christen Science (utgåva i franska språket)

Den svenska översättningen av Kristens Vetenskap ser dock, "Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften" av Mary Baker Eddy finns utgiven med den engelska texten på motsvarande sätt. Den finns att köpa på Kristens Vetenskapsskolan eller kan beställas från Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Upplysningar angående övrig litteratur i Kristens Vetenskap översatt till svenska kan erhållas genom förfrågan. The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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### Daily Bible verse

I may be comforted together with you by the mutual faith both of you and me. Romans 1:12

## Reversing a stigma

We live near Black River and we are surrounded by trees. A natural habitat for small creatures called rodents.

I watch with amusement and sympathy the ways and activities of these, my friends. The early morning is quite different from early evening.

Chipmunks, squirrels, rabbits awake, wash their faces, yawn, then scamper off for breakfast.

Off I go for the dictionary. There I find rodent — not a pretty sounding word in itself — and learn a little about burrowing animals including moles and rats.

Until the last few years I have always lived in large cities. There the very word rat or mouse sent a chill down my spine. Why? Was it the unpleasant sound of the name or the build up of a stigma?

We don't appreciate the mole or gopher mounding our lawns, nor the squirrels and rabbits nibbling away the plants, but we do not have the same dislike for them as other rodents and find them interesting and cute. Has the rat and mouse been so hunted and misused that it now senses the antagonism and has become cunning and destructive in order to survive?

It is said that Adam named all living creatures. Did he name or label?

A name is a very personal possession and a treasured inheritance. Does the rodent know he is a rodent and what does he think? I think he could not care less. Man alone has created the stigma.

Birds also have been maligned. Take the blue jay, called predatory. A recent article in a Wisconsin newspaper asks, "Who says blue jays are bird brains? A Westfield State College, Massachusetts, scientist claims the birds are faster learners than dogs and cats. Dr. Maxwell W. Hunter, who has been studying them for years, adds that contrary to their reputations as scavengers and predators on other birds, blue jays are 'affectionate,' respond to attention (I have proved this), and are strong on family life."

It is now evening and I am again watching the homecomings and preparations for nesting, preceded by a play period — running, hopping, wrestling, singing, cooing, warbling. I am grateful to be a part of it and I am learning to include all.

Lillian R. Bieber



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, February 10, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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## The Soviet factor

As Henry Kissinger flies once again to the Middle East, the crucial issues go beyond the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict. One factor ever present in the Secretary's thinking is the unending U.S. strategic contest with the Soviet Union.

When the Russians were expelled from Egypt, the West breathed a sigh of relief because Moscow had been dealt a severe setback. It had. But the West has learned from experience never to underestimate the prowess of its Communist rival. Soviet influence is far from waning — as witness the waves of political turbulence and uncertainty that now rise from Portugal in the western Mediterranean eastward and southward to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

The Russians are ensconced in Iraq and are the major supplier of arms to Syria. They are the patron of the Palestine Liberation Organization. They are providing equipment to the Marxist-led rebels in Dhofar Province in Oman as well as to the left-wing government of Southern Yemen.

It is this rising power of Moscow that Saudi Arabia and Iran — and the United States — fear most in the region. The strategic and economic dangers to the West of a loss of the Persian Gulf to Soviet control are self-evident.

Hence Washington is strengthening local military capabilities. According to one report, it is supplying missiles and military instructors to Oman. It is also contracting with a private firm for several hundred veterans of the Vietnam war to train Saudi Arabian troops to protect oil fields — a move that brims with irony in

view of recent administration statements about possible U.S. military intervention in the Middle East.

It is disconcerting to watch the current arms build-up in the Persian Gulf. Many Americans will cynically wonder whether another Vietnam is not in the making. Nor can Israel be happy about the growing flow of weapons to its neighbors.

This makes it all the more urgent that the Arabs and Israelis move swiftly toward a compromise settlement. The longer their tragic conflict remains unresolved, the greater will be the opportunity for Soviet mischief.

Increasingly it is recognized — in Washington and in some quarters in Tel Aviv — that the negotiations must soon move to Geneva where the Russians will play a dominant role. The Israelis surely must realize they will have to make early concessions in Dr. Kissinger's piecemeal negotiations if they do not want an early face-up with Moscow.

A failure to move quickly will also make it more difficult for Washington to enhance its influence among the more moderate Arab forces in the Middle East. In general the Arabs do not want to be clients of the Kremlin, but as long as the U.S. is unable to secure Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands they will turn to the Russians for support.

It is thus a complex and dangerous game which now unfolds in the Middle East. The West's security and stability are at stake. It behooves all parties to perceive this and keep the momentum of negotiation going.

## A heavyweight for labor

President Ford made an excellent choice in picking John Dunlop to replace Peter Brennan as Secretary of Labor.

With unemployment at 8.2 percent at last count and still climbing, with 7.5 million persons out of work, Mr. Dunlop can have few illusions about the demands that lie ahead. The administration does not expect employment to improve much even by election day a year and a half hence.

The rally of 8,000 auto workers last week in Washington generated fiery denunciations of administration policy. It might have been only a harbinger of what labor will do in its attempts to influence Washington. Labor wants a stronger unemployment package, expanded health care, as well as a faster economic recovery and aid for especially hard-hit industries such as automaking.

In this atmosphere, it would have been impossible for Mr. Ford to have recruited another man like Mr. Brennan from the ranks of labor itself. Mr. Brennan had been picked by President Nixon at a time when the Nixon White House was wooing the working-class vote. Brennan's building trades followers in New York had given the kind of pro-Vietnam, anti-

dent, hard-hat backing the administration liked.

Mr. Dunlop, a Harvard economist seasoned by years of labor mediation and high-level Washington experience, is definitely more a man for the present hour. He headed the Cost of Living Council during the third and fourth phases of the recent wage / price controls era. He emerged from the exercise with his objectivity intact. He is realist enough to know that controls may again one day be tried. If they are, he would favor an industry-by-industry approach, instead of applying blanket rules for an entire economy which could cause costly and unnecessary pressures on many industries.

Mr. Dunlop is a man of decided views. He can be expected to wade into White House skirmishes with such outspoken officials as Treasury Secretary Simon. Labor leaders expect that Mr. Dunlop will represent their case accurately.

Mr. Ford can expect very vocal opposition in the coming months from Democratic labor. But he has gained a point in choosing a heavyweight as labor chief, and not merely someone to hold labor's hand while joblessness soars and inflation still hangs at a double-digit 11 percent rate.

## 'We're just wild about Eubie'

Harvard University last week honored another venerable but still lively institution — Eubie Blake.

If Mr. Blake were only the composer of "I'm Just Wild About Harry" and "Memories of You," he would lay his own captivating claim on the public ear no less than, say, T.S. Eliot, whose reception by a Harvard audience at the peak of his poetic fame came to mind when Mr. Blake received repeated standing ovations at the same classic Sanders Theater Friday night.

But, with all due respect, Mr. Blake performs his works better than Eliot ever did, and for the past decade or so of his return from obscurity he has been proving that age cannot wither nor custom stale a man who really knows how to play the piano.

So university spokesmen rightly said that Harvard was honoring itself in honoring Mr. Blake on his 92nd birthday. "We're just wild about Eubie," sang Emmie Kemp and Mary Louise, two fellow entertainers who are beginning a

tour to bring the Blake music to the campus circuit. And Harvard obviously agreed, as it rushed Mr. Blake from event to event — with students who had inspired the whole thing complaining that he had more energy than they did. He was still going strong at the Faculty Club at midnight after the main concert; professors and students hung on his sharp-focused words of reminiscence about his old partner Noble Sissle, choir leader Hall Johnson, jazz star Benny Goodman, and others.

An eloquent footnote to changing times was Harvard's asking Mrs. Eva Fisher to take a bow from the audience. Mr. Blake's senior by a few years, Mrs. Fisher ran a Boston rooming house where he, Duke Ellington, Bill Robinson, and other black entertainers stayed in the days when they were not welcome at the downtown hotels. That was "far back, far back," Mrs. Fisher now recalls. Eubie Blake at Harvard was both a reminder of progress and a heartlifting ragtime challenge to keep it going.

'Hold on a minute . . . I've got Sadat on the line . . .'



## Let's think

As everyone says, Gerald Ford has begun to look like a president.

Most say it's a good thing, and a few say it's bad. The criticism is largely based on doubts about the President's energy program. There's fear that the speed with which the import tax is being applied may force the nation into ill-considered and harmful actions.

The objections are minimal. Congress has still an open opportunity to construct whatever energy program it considers best, modifying what the President has set in train. Nothing really irrevocable is under way.

And the emergence of a decisive President is an immense gain. President Ford knows, of course, that the new Congress is unpredictable and in many ways adverse to his own long-held convictions. Perhaps he could have made an alliance with the former baronial leaders of the congressional committees. The new chairmen, pressed by the newly elected contingents in the House, are going to think for themselves.

## A pleasing choice

The President's major need is to base his new decisions upon advisers and programs which have impressive substance. For this he still requires the recruitment of more capable people. Possibly the most encouraging single step he has taken — apart from his general display of energy and decisiveness — was the appointment of Edward Levi as Attorney General.

By Erwin D. Canham  
ney General. Seldom has such an appointment pleased such a wide range of lawyers and jurists.

In no office is genuine independence and firmness of character more needed. If the new Attorney General is actually able to maintain careful supervision over the Federal Bureau of Investigation — as should have been done down through the years — one major reform will be on the way to achievement. It would not be necessary to experiment with difficult and constitutionally uncertain devices for separating the Department of Justice from partisan political control. The job can be done by an attorney general of sufficient integrity.

## Advantages held

As time goes on, President Ford should learn how to use the wide-ranging capability of the executive branch. He has immense advantages over Congress, whose committees have inadequate staffs for constructive policymaking, and constant divisions and rivalries within and between the branches.

President Ford also has great handicaps. The adverse majorities of Congress, the manifest present flow of public opinion, the inherited burden of such policies as Indo-China: all these and other elements make his leadership of a decimated minority party dubious.

Frankly, I believe Mr. Ford will continue to show strengths, will grow

## Readers write

### Education and population

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Unfortunately the Monitor education article by Ralph Staiger contained both erroneous information and oversimplifications.

Mr. Staiger glibly stated: "Population growth in our country is now zero; numbers of pupils in our classrooms have shrunk; the need for new teachers has decreased sharply."

Population growth in this country has not stopped, nor is it likely to do so shortly. The June, 1974, fertility survey conducted by the Census Bureau found that every 1,000 wives aged 18-24 expected about 2,160 children over the course of their lifetimes. Since this number is about equal to the number needed for replacement only, many people assumed ZPG had arrived.

Alas, even if these women prove to be representative of all women in their age group who will ultimately marry and even if they have the number of children they predict, the population will continue to grow for a number of years. . . . The latest population estimate from the Census Bureau figures that births exceeded deaths last year by about 1,500,000.

As to numbers of schoolchildren: it is true that the number of births declined from 1960 to 1968, increased somewhat from 1968 to 1971, and resumed declining from 1971 until now. Can we thereby conclude that the number of births will continue to decline if not at infinitum, at least for the next 10-15 years? The answer to this is not a simple no: it is that we cannot know with great certainty what will happen. The decrease in births in the '60s reflected changes in

the age of marriage, in the timing of births, and in the desired family size. The decreases in the '70s reflect as well the availability of legal abortions and the uncertain, not to say gloomy, economic picture.

Women cannot postpone childbearing indefinitely and still have children. In this country it is also highly unlikely that a majority of women will delay marriage beyond age 25 (four years above the current median). We can reasonably conclude that even the current economic conditions cannot retard an upturn in births indefinitely.

As hiring figures for new teachers attest, the market for new teachers has decreased sharply since 1968. The drop in the birthrate and the subsequent drop in elementary school enrollment was only one of the contributing factors. The demand for teachers depends not only upon changes in the number of students to be educated but upon changes in the quality of education desired and in the replacement rate of current teachers.

In this country, relatively few teachers plan to teach until retirement age. But the current recession has probably lowered the rate at which teachers can voluntarily leave their profession.

Another consideration is that formerly many women planned to retire, if not permanently, at least for a goodly number of years when they began childbearing. Given the probable effect of the women's movement, the availability of quality child care facilities, and the provisions now often made for a year or two of maternity leave without loss of employment, the rate at which women leave teaching for "traditional" reasons should also be going down.

All the above factors acting in concert have reduced the demand for teachers at the same time the large birth cohorts from the late '40s and the '50s have flooded into the labor force. The resultant glut is totally understandable; how long it will persist is another question, not easily resolvable.

B. Meredith Burke  
Department of HEW

Washington

## Men's year 1976?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Re: Your editorial "Women's year 1975."

What we need now are more happy families with women as the center of the home and fathers taking a more active role in child rearing; not children being shipped off to a day care center while the mother works. I have never known a family in which the mother works that I consider to be happy. Ironically, these people often say that they must work for economic reasons, when better economy could in fact be achieved by eliminating the child care bills, convenience foods, and other expenses resulting from the mother working.

In regard to the sports confrontation, I certainly do not see how the women's sports advocates expect colleges to fund programs that do not return revenues, as men's sports do. In most "big money" sports, the women's versions are, let's be honest, plainly not as exciting from a paying spectator's point of view.

In all fairness, is 1976 going to be men's year?  
Morrisville, Vt. James C. Perkins

## Buckley vs labor law

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The editorial "William Buckley vs labor law" leads this reader to believe there is need of clarification about the function of AFTRA. (American Federation of Television and Radio Artists).

First, the union does not influence or restrict the views of any member. Mr. Buckley certainly has the prerogative of not joining AFTRA if he is anti-union. He may not need the many benefits AFTRA offers. Most of us are grateful for them.

Mr. Buckley may speak editorially on any radio or TV station without being obliged to join, but the activity in question is his talk show. This is usually with one or more guests and a participating audience, on which Mr. Buckley acts as moderator — and, incidentally, espouses his own opinions. It is an interesting, informative program and belongs in the category of entertainment. Therefore, if Mr. Buckley wishes to continue as a performer, he should be willing to subordinate his personal prejudice and join the majority of performers who desire the protection of AFTRA membership.

There are many ways we all make concessions to benefit the majority. Isn't that part of democracy in action?  
New York Shirley Howard  
AFTRA Member

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## Toward conciliation in the Mideast

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

What Republican Sen. Charles H. Percy said about the need for Israel to avoid a preemptive war and move now toward conciliation really doesn't go too far beyond what his Democratic colleague from Illinois, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, III, said recently at a dinner in Chicago when he was being honored as Israel bond "man of the year."

In that speech, which got little if any national attention, Mr. Stevenson, within the context of expressing complete support for Israel, made it clear that if Israel moved to preemptive war it would lose the backing of the United States. The key statement was this: "A preemptive strike by Israel . . . would be followed by an oil embargo against all the major oil-consuming nations. Such a strike, however much disguised, would forfeit U.S. support for Israel, and cause world depression."

Now Senator Percy's central argument was also that a preemptive war would lose U.S. backing. He was more specific than Stevenson, asserting that support for Israel from the Senate, under those circumstances, would likely not be there.

Stevenson also suggested conciliation by Israel — but he put it in gentler words, indicating he thought both Israelis and Arabs were now of a mood to compromise.

Senator Percy was more specific. He said Israel should act to seek an accommodation by moving back now "essentially to the 1967 borders." And he went on to say that if there were not such a move to conciliation on Israel's part, it could no longer "count

on" the 70 senators who, he said, have always gone all-out to provide appropriations for aid to Israel.

The point here is this: Percy stirred up a hornet's nest of displeasure within the Jewish community in Chicago — as well as elsewhere in Jewish-American centers — as the result of his words. Many Jews regarded the Percy comments as indicating a senator they long had regarded as a friend on the Israeli issue had deserted them. Stevenson evoked no such criticism, again because his words were clothed in a speech largely directed toward reaffirming his backing of Israel.

Lost in the news stories (or, at least in the headlines) on Percy published in Chicago was the fact that the Senator also went out of his way to stress his support for maintaining and protecting Israel. He even went so far as to say the U.S. should furnish troops if Israel were "invaded" and asking for such help in order to survive. He said that such military help should be done within the framework of an international police force, if at all possible.

What may have nettled the Jewish community — and this facet of the Percy position was more widely publicized — was that Mr. Percy said he would favor the use of a similar international force to step in and help the Arabs if Israel invaded and the Arabs called for help.

But what also unsettled many was Senator Percy's comment, made after having spent several weeks in the Mideast, that he thought the Palestine Liberation Organization was now

"relatively moderate" and that Israel should deal with that group. Stevenson did not go that far. He said, "There is some hope that the PLO may now be subjected to new restraints and moderating influences."

He did not recommend Israel negotiating with the PLO at this time.

All this is to say that among senators regarded as pro-Israel in the past Senator Percy may very well be the "toughest" in his call for Israel to be conciliatory in the Mideast or face the consequences in the Senate. But Stevenson has also been just as close to Jews who strongly support Israel and who are so influential on this issue in Congress. And, while speaking much more softly, he clearly hinted that Israel had better watch its step now in dealing with the Arabs or it might lose congressional support.

Further, there are other "old friends" of Israel in the Senate — and in the House, too — who are taking a closer, longer look at Israel and its requests for aid. They haven't spoken out yet. In fact, one may have to wait for their votes before they make their reluctance on this issue clear. But close-in watchers of the congressional scene say a new mood is developing in Congress. It is not anti-Israel in thrust: it is simply a tendency of Congress — and, particularly, those who are called "friends of Israel" in Congress — to take a harder look at Israel and what it may want in the way of military aid.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.